



**CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL NARRATIVE  
AND FINANCIAL REPORT  
of the Administrative Agent**

**Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF**

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025

**UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**  
United Nations Development Programme  
**PARTNERS GATEWAY: <https://mptf.undp.org>**

**May 2026**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS*..... 4
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY*..... 6
- INTRODUCTION* ..... 8
- SDG ACHIEVEMENTS* ..... 8
- ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT*..... 9
- RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2025* ..... 10
  - UN ACTION INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION..... 10
  - UN ACTION PILLAR 1: IN-COUNTRY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT ..... 21
  - UN ACTION PILLAR 2: KNOWLEDGE BUILDING ..... 27
  - UN ACTION PILLAR 3: ADVOCACY FOR ACTION ..... 30
  - TOE INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY..... 36
- MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES* ..... 42
  - UN ACTION ..... 42
  - TEAM OF EXPERTS ..... 43
- CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT*..... 45
- OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT* ..... 45
- ANNEX A* ..... 65
  - GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CRSV-MPTF ..... 65
  - UN ACTION ..... 67
  - UN ACTION’S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK ..... 68
  - TEAM OF EXPERTS ..... 69
  - TEAM OF EXPERTS’ JOINT PROGRAMME..... 70
  - PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS..... 72



## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BINUH	United Nation Integrated Office in Haiti
CAR	Central African Republic
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
CRSV-MPTF	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTED	United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate
DPPA	United Nations Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
DPO	United Nations Department of Peace Operations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EU	European Union
FoC	Framework of Cooperation
GBV	Gender-based violence
IDP	Internally Displaced People
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ITC	International Trade Centre
JCs	Joint Communiqués
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Intersex
MARA	Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements on CRSV
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTFO	UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPG	Office of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine
OSAPG	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide
OSGEY	United Nations Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth
OSRSG-CAAC	United Nations Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict
OSRSG-SVC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
OSRSG-VAC	Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children

PUNOs	Participating UN Organizations
RMC	Resource Management Committee
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SCC	Special Criminal Court
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SOGIESC	Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression and Sex Characteristics
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
SRSG-CAAC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict
SRSG-SVC	Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
SVC	Sexual Violence in Conflict
S/WPA	Senior/Women Protection Adviser
TOE	UN Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict
TiP-S	Trafficking in Persons for Sexual Exploitation
TORs	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UN Action	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict
UN Action MPTF	UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Multi-Partner Trust Fund
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDGC	United Nations Department of Global Communications
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDIR	United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNITAD	United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability Against Da'esh/ISIL Crimes
UNOCT	United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
UNODA	United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Program
WPA	Women's Protection Adviser
WPS	Women, Peace and Security

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, the Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund (CRSV-MPTF) continued to serve as a catalytic vehicle to support **coordinated, survivor-centred action** by the UN system in some of the world’s most complex conflict-affected settings. This annual progress report covers the Fund’s sixth year of implementation, reflecting the consolidated efforts of the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network (UN Action or the UN Action Network) and the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (Team of Experts or TOE), structured according to the Fund’s four outcome areas.

Against a backdrop of escalating violence, shrinking humanitarian space, and declining resources, the UN Action Network demonstrated its comparative advantage in delivering integrated responses that **bridge humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts**. Across all initiatives, survivors remained at the centre, shaping programmes, informing policy, and guiding service delivery, while national ownership and institutional capacity were prioritized to ensure sustainability and long-term impact.

At the global level, UN Action continued to function as **a unique strategic coordination platform**, uniting UN system efforts to comprehensively address conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), bringing together 27 member entities to align on 1. Advocacy for Action 2. Knowledge Building and 3. In-Country Operational Support.

At country level, UN Action delivered tangible, survivor-centred results in highly constrained environments. In **Sudan**, UN Action restored safe spaces and community-based protection mechanisms in Darfur, enabling tens of thousands of women and girls to access psychosocial care, clinical services, and livelihood support. Nearly 10,000 women, girls and community members were reached in West Darfur alone. These interventions combined urgent life-saving support with local capacity and resilience-building. As one participant in the livelihood support and economic empowerment programme shared: *“After the training, I was able to start my own coffee shop. Now, I feel much stronger and more hopeful.”*

In **Ukraine**, UN Action delivered integrated support to 10,582 beneficiaries including survivors and service providers who were able to access rehabilitation and holistic services and capacity development programmes through locations such as Survivor Relief Centres (SRCs) and community service points. As one survivor who participated in the rehabilitation programme reflected: *“For the first time since everything happened, I felt safe in my body again—and not alone in what I carry.”*

A defining feature of UN Action’s work in 2025 was its investment in **survivor leadership and localization**. In Ukraine, more than 200 survivors contributed to national consultations on survivor-centred reparations. Targeted small grants and technical capacity support from UN Action enabled survivor’s networks to expand their reach and influence. As one survivor reflected: *“We are no longer invisible—we are organized, and we are heard.”* As part of its knowledge building pillar, the UN Action Network convened a Survivor-Centred CRSV Action Lab, which brought together over 30 stakeholders, including members of civil society, the UN and donors, to strengthen survivor-centred CRSV responses related to Myanmar.

Across diverse contexts, the UN Action Network has demonstrated the value of a “**One UN**” **approach**, bringing together complementary mandates and methodologies to deliver holistic responses spanning protection, prevention, healthcare, economic empowerment and enhanced monitoring and reporting. This proven approach has enabled survivors to progress from immediate support to longer-term recovery, while simultaneously strengthening national systems, institutions and ownership.

UN Action also strengthened its role as a **unique global knowledge hub**, supporting 350 practitioners and engaging with 46 Civil Society Organizations to enhance prevention and deliver survivor-centred approaches through the roll-out of guidance and practical tools, such as *The Framework for the Prevention of CRSV*. In 2025 the Network focused particularly on making initiatives more inclusive of LGBTQI+ individuals and groups facing multiple, intersecting forms of discrimination. These knowledge-building and dissemination efforts helped to translate global commitments into programmatic action to more effectively prevent and respond to CRSV.

In 2025 UN Action’s work also contributed to **supporting Senior/Women’s Protection Advisers (S/WPAs) in terms of resource mobilization and knowledge building**, which the UN Action Network has consistently undertaken since pioneering and conceptualizing the WPA function in 2009. Through technical capacity support, providing political advocacy platforms and structured opportunities for UN system-wide coordination, including in Myanmar, Sudan and Ukraine, UN Action enhanced the capacity of S/WPAs to galvanize the UN system, engage national counterparts, and drive coherent, survivor-centred responses. This ensured that field-level insights more effectively informed global advocacy and policy processes, and vice versa, reinforcing the system’s overall impact.

Despite these achievements, challenges remain. Persistent insecurity, funding shortfalls, and institutional constraints continue to limit access to services and slow the pace of structural transformation, particularly at the local level for underserved populations. These constraints underscore the **need for sustained investment and continued system-wide coordination**.

Looking ahead, UN Action will deepen its role as a **global knowledge hub and strategic convener**, ensuring that lessons from the field are systematically captured, translated into practical guidance, and shared across contexts to inform more effective responses. The next phase will place increased emphasis on localization and field-focused impact, including expanded support to survivor’s networks, women-led organizations, and national actors. At the same time, UN Action will strengthen direct support to SWPAs and CRSV Focal Points, enhancing their capacity to lead coordination and provide technical expertise in complex and rapidly evolving environments.

UN Action will also undertake its strategic planning process for the next five-year period to ensure that the UN system anticipates risks, adapts to shifting conflict dynamics, and sustains impact despite constrained resources and deepening geopolitical divisions and backlash on gender equality. The UN Action Network is uniquely positioned to meet the UN80/humanitarian reset moment, as a system-wide platform with a proven track record of fostering synergy of action and leveraging comparative advantages for optimal efficiency, to galvanize normative commitments and translate them into coordinated, country-level action. Through these priorities, UN Action, with funds channelled through the CRSV-MPTF, will continue to serve as a flexible, catalytic mechanism by linking global leadership with localised delivery, and ensuring that survivor-centred approaches remain at the heart of the UN system-wide response.

## INTRODUCTION

This sixth *Consolidated Annual Narrative and Financial Progress Report* (the Report) for the [Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Multi-Partner Trust Fund \(CRSV-MPTF or the Fund\)](#) is prepared by the United Nations Action (UN Action) Secretariat, the United Nations Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict (Team of Experts or TOE), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) in its capacity as the Administrative Agent of the CRSV-MPTF. The Report is based on information provided by the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs). In accordance with the Terms of Reference (TORs) of the Fund, the Administrative Agent consolidates financial reports from the PUNOs and combines this with the narrative report, which is prepared by the UN Action Secretariat.

The CRSV-MPTF was established in 2019 and this year extended to 2030. It succeeds the UN Action Multi-Partner Trust Fund, which operated from 1 January 2009 to 31 December 2019, and builds upon past achievements, best practices, and lessons learned, in an effort to reinforce synergies between UN entities, governments, and their partners in preventing and responding to CRSV, galvanised by Security Council resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#). The CRSV-MPTF focuses on four outcomes, which collectively address CRSV in a comprehensive manner and will be detailed in a further section of this Report.

This Report provides information on key achievements undertaken through the CRSV-MPTF in 2025. This includes initiatives implemented by the UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network ([UN Action or the Network](#)), which is a network of 27 UN entities<sup>1</sup>, united by the goal of ending sexual violence during and in the wake of armed conflict. It details work undertaken by the Network in 2025, as relates to deliverables specified in [UN Action's Strategic Framework for 2020 – 2025](#), and its attendant 2024-2025 Workplan. The Report also summarises key achievements of the Team of Experts, which assists national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring accountability, including criminal accountability, for perpetrators of CRSV. It details work undertaken by the Team of Experts in 2025, as relates to deliverables specified in the TOE's Joint Programme 2020-2024, which was exceptionally extended until 31 December 2025. Additionally, this Report provides financial information for the Fund. Both UN Action and the Team of Experts are hosted in the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (OSRSG-SVC) and serve as the operational arms of the mandate, as per Security Council resolution 1888 (2009).

## SDG ACHIEVEMENTS

Jointly, the work of the TOE and UN Action contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals ([SDGs](#)), primarily SDGs 5 and 16:

---

<sup>1</sup> CTED, DPPA, DPO, ILO, IOM, ITC, OCHA, OHCHR, OSAPG, UN Office on Youth Affairs, OSRSG-CAAC, OSRSG-VAC, UNAIDS, UNDGC, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDIR, UNOCT, UNODC, UNODA, UN Women, WFP, WHO.



*To achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*



*To promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.*

As a matter relating to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) agenda, combining SDGs 5 and 16, UN Action and the TOE contribute to the overall goal that CRSV is prevented, the needs of survivors are met and accountability for CRSV is enhanced through the CRSV-MPTF.

The CRSV-MPTF focuses on four specific outcomes:

1. Holistic survivor-centred prevention and protection responses to CRSV are provided by international institutions and actors, in line with Security Council resolution 2467 (2019);
2. Strengthened national and international institutions prevent CRSV by addressing gender-based inequality and discrimination as the root cause and driver of sexual violence;
3. Greater justice and accountability for CRSV including a victim-centred approach through strengthened capacity and technical expertise of national and international institutions; and
4. Better cooperation and information sharing between UN agencies reinforces coordination and improves the system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV.

## ADAPTING TO AN EVOLVING CONTEXT

In 2025, according to information from the annual *Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*, verified cases of CRSV increased significantly compared to the previous year, marked by heightened brutality and its systematic use across multiple contexts. CRSV continues to be deployed as a tactic of war, torture, terrorism, and political repression, with individuals deliberately targeted by both State and non-State actors. These trends are unfolding in a context of escalating conflict, shrinking humanitarian space, and declining resources, which are collectively constraining prevention, monitoring, and response efforts, while placing increased strain on the UN system's ability to deliver coordinated, survivor-centred action.

2025 also marked the sharpest contraction in humanitarian funding in a decade, with humanitarian appeals underfunded, the closure of hundreds of safe spaces and more than 1,000 UN supported health facilities and mobile teams shut down or at risk. Gender and protection systems — the backbone of CRSV prevention and response — have been disproportionately affected. For survivors, this translates directly into fewer confidential services, longer travel distances to care, reduced psychosocial support, and increased exposure to stigma and further harm.

Another defining feature of 2025 has been the entrenchment of CRSV within the political economy of conflict, including its use by armed groups and criminal networks to assert territorial control, sustain operations, and exploit populations through trafficking, abduction, and forced marriage. These dynamics are evident across multiple contexts where UN Action operates, including the

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Myanmar, where sexual violence is systematically perpetrated during military ground operations, in detention settings, and in areas under contested control. In Haiti, the convergence of gang violence and trafficking has further illustrated the evolving nexus between insecurity and CRSV, requiring integrated, cross-sectoral responses.

At the same time, the operating environment for urgent action to address sexual violence has deteriorated significantly. In Sudan, where CRSV is a defining feature of the conflict, the collapse of health and protection systems, coupled with severe access constraints, has left survivors with limited or no access to life-saving services. Similar pressures are evident in South Sudan and Somalia, where funding shortfalls, insecurity, and service disruptions continue to erode already fragile response systems, underscoring the importance of sustained, coordinated UN support to national and local actors. Moreover, cuts to funding for humanitarian and GBV services directly undermine the UN's ability to safely monitor and document CRSV, as the loss of referral pathways means survivors cannot be directed to care, creating ethical barriers to monitoring.

Displacement remains both a driver and consequence of CRSV, with heightened risks across displacement trajectories. Women and girls continue to face acute exposure to sexual violence and trafficking in camps, transit routes, and border areas. In Ukraine, while progress has been made in strengthening national capacities and advancing survivor-centred approaches, ongoing hostilities and patterns of detention-related abuse demonstrate the continued need for integrated support across humanitarian, development, and justice pillars.

This backdrop underscores the critical importance of sustained political commitment, predictable financing, and strengthened system-wide coordination to deliver survivor-centred, intersectional responses. UN Action's integrated approach, bridging humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts, remains essential to addressing these evolving dynamics and supporting Member States to translate global commitments into tangible protection and assistance for survivors.

In addition to its core support in coordinating UN system efforts to address CRSV, UN Action's work is focused on delivering tangible results in three strategic areas, namely: 1. Advocacy for Action 2. Knowledge Building and 3. In-Country Operational Support. Achievements under these pillars for 2025 are highlighted in the present Annual Report.

## RESULTS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE CRSV-MPTF IN 2025

### UN ACTION INITIATIVES RELATED TO OVERALL COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

**UN Action has steadily grown in terms of its reach and capacity, from 12 UN member entities when it was founded in 2007, to 27 UN member entities today, spanning the humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus.** UN Action is chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (SRSG-SVC) and is governed by a Steering Committee consisting of Principals from the 27 member entities. In 2025, the Principal-level meeting of the UN Action Steering Committee provided an opportunity for the Network's membership to commit to stronger system-wide alignment, under the leadership of the SRSG-SVC as Chair of the Network. The meeting also served as a unique collective forum to discuss emerging

trends on conflict-related sexual violence, as well as response strategies and endorse the findings and policy recommendations of the 17<sup>th</sup> annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence, covering the period of January to December 2025.

The Network continues to be supported by an agile Secretariat, located in the Office of the SRSG-SVC, which comprises: the UN Action Coordinator/ Senior Women's Protection Advisor, who, under the direct strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC/Chair of UN Action, provides advice and policy orientation to the work of the Network in support of a coherent, comprehensive, and coordinated system-wide approach to preventing and addressing CRSV, bridging relevant sectors and actors, regularly conceptualizing and convening system-wide coordination meetings and political advocacy events with the donor and diplomatic community; a Deputy Coordinator/Programme Management Officer who supports the UN Action Coordinator in delivering the Network's mandate and full implementation of UN Action's Strategic Framework and Work Plan; a Grants Management and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer, who manages the day-to-day implementation of UN Action's joint catalytic programmes in countries of priority concern, as well as resource mobilisation efforts, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to demonstrate the impact of UN Action's activities.

The Secretariat also includes a Knowledge Management Specialist, co-located at the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), who leads UN Action's knowledge-building team and activities as set out in the Network's Strategic Framework, including those relating to prevention. This year UN Action has expanded this pillar of our work through the recruitment of a second Knowledge Management Officer. The Secretariat includes a Programme Assistant who conducts essential administrative, financial, and programme operations to enable the Network and Secretariat to function smoothly. Co-funded by the Government of Italy, the Secretariat has also benefitted from the support of a Junior Professional Officer (JPO).

UN Action's monthly Focal Points meetings remain a strategic platform for driving progress on the Network's Workplan and ensuring coordination and information sharing on key thematic issues and geographical contexts, transcending institutional and sectoral silos. These meetings facilitate direct exchanges and consultations with key country counterparts, including S/WPAs and CRSV Focal Points, helping to bridge HQ, regional and field perspectives, fostering solidarity and synergy among stakeholders. Furthermore, these meetings provide a valuable opportunity to identify gaps in current efforts. A primary focus is on supporting the sustained and effective implementation of Joint Communiqués (JCs), Frameworks of Cooperation (FoCs), and national strategies aimed at preventing and responding to CRSV, brainstorm solutions and develop actionable strategies to overcome obstacles. S/WPAs and UN Country Teams, who are at the forefront of implementing the CRSV mandate in the field, are encouraged to openly share the challenges they face, ensuring that the Network can provide targeted, responsive and field-focused support where it is needed most. Additionally, the monthly Focal Points Meetings not only foster stronger data and information-sharing, planning and coordination among UN entities, as well as relevant networks including the GBV AoR, but also provide a platform to amplify the perspectives and recommendations of S/WPAs, mission personnel, country teams and civil society partners. Moreover, the country and thematic focus of these meetings also promote deliberations around the patterns and trends collected by the Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Arrangements on CRSV (MARA), mandated by the United Nations Security Council, notably by leveraging the

comparative advantages and data-sets of UN Action member entities which is pivotal in addressing CRSV comprehensively.

In 2025, UN Action convened ten system-wide Focal Points meetings that strengthened cross-regional coordination and information sharing, facilitated strategic discussions on emerging and ongoing crises, and ensured alignment around major events and global initiatives. As new crises and conflicts continue to emerge, UN Action’s Focal Points convened swiftly to exchange up-to-date and evidence-based information about CRSV reports and evolving trends. These discussions which regularly bring together over 30 participants from across the UN system result in concrete notes for the record, strengthen coordination on thematic and / geographically based initiatives and allow follow up from the UN Action Secretariat. They are essential for ensuring that UN Action member entities remain synchronized, and that system-wide advocacy addresses these urgent issues consistently and effectively. Specific situations, such as emerging conflicts or crises, receive focused attention at these meetings whenever possible, ensuring that the Network is nimble and responsive. The table below illustrates some of these discussions, on specific thematic areas and geographical priorities, demonstrating how the Focal Points meetings serve as a dynamic, real-time coordination platform to bridge the upstream political/diplomatic perspective with the downstream humanitarian and protection response through coordinated engagements, resulting in concrete recommendations and directions for enhanced capacity and action.

<b>Ten UN Action Focal Points Meetings in 2025</b>		
<b>Month / Theme and/or Situation</b>	<b>Discussion Focus</b>	<b>Examples of UN Action Entities' Support</b>
<b>January</b>  UN Action Collective Strategic Planning for 2025	The UN Action Secretariat provided a status update of the implementation of the UN Action Network’s 2024 - 2025 Workplan, offering a space for collective reflection on key achievements in 2024 and an opportunity to plan the Network's strategic engagements throughout 2025.	In 2024, UN Action joint projects covered a wide range of situations, including Mali, Ukraine, Sudan and South Sudan. In addition key tools such as the Framework for the Prevention of CRSV has been translated into French, with a roll-out initiative taking place in Ukraine. Knowledge was also shared through agency-led brown-bags including for example, by <b>WHO</b> on MHPSS. <b>The Economic Empowerment core group</b> launched a new webpage on the nexus of Economic Empowerment and CRSV. <b>UNODC</b> launched discussions on CRSV in the Digital Space in 2024 and is now working with <b>UN Women</b> to draft a policy paper on ‘technology-facilitated CRSV’, a new area of work for the Network.

<p><b>February</b></p> <p>Cross-regional country-focused discussions on the situation of CRSV in the DRC and in Syria</p>	<p>The UN Action Network collectively discussed political and humanitarian developments in the DRC and Syria, and their implications for the CRSV agenda, with a view to enhancing cohesion and coordination in the UN system response. Focal Points discussed key messages to inform political advocacy and engagements on these countries of concern, and the need for durable solutions to fill critical resource and capacity gaps.</p>	<p>In the DRC, the <b>interagency GBV coordination mechanism</b> developed messages to be disseminated at community-level to support survivors, facilitate disclosure, and ensure safe and ethical referral of survivors of sexual violence.</p> <p>In Syria, <b>UNDP</b> conducted a gender-responsive conflict analysis, which spotlighted the issue of CRSV in the context of transitional justice, and aimed to ensure the inclusion of women in the transitional process and newly established governance structures.</p>
<p><b>April</b></p> <p>Stocktaking of CSW69 / Beijing+30 and implications for the CRSV and wider WPS Agenda</p> <p>Knowledge Building and the launch of the new UN Action Intranet</p>	<p>The <b>UN Action Secretariat</b> launched a new UN Action Intranet to enhance knowledge management and information-sharing. The initiative to create an online ‘one-stop shop’ for CRSV knowledge products, tools and resources was in response to the needs and requests of Focal Points, to enable Network collaboration in a simple and straightforward way, and to ensure information could be shared with desks and country-level counterparts in a seamless manner.</p>	<p><b>UN Women</b> briefed on the key takeaways from CSW69, which took place from 10 to 21 March 2025, marking the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the <i>Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action</i> (1995). The intergovernmental negotiations and numerous side-events brought into focus questions on how the UN system should strategize in the prevailing geopolitical climate to meet the needs, and realize the rights, of women and girls globally, while amplifying the voices of frontline civil society organizations and activists.</p>
<p><b>May</b></p> <p>Cross-regional country-focused discussions on the situation of CRSV in Haiti and Myanmar</p>	<p><b>The UN Action Network</b> adopted a cross-regional focus aiming to bridge political and humanitarian perspectives on the situations in Haiti and Myanmar, through an interactive exchange with</p>	<p>The <b>SWPA, Haiti</b> emphasized the critical role played by the MARA Working Group, stressing that adequately addressing sexual violence in Haiti requires the participation of all UN Country Team members in the MARA for a more robust UN system-wide response.</p>

	<p>the SWPAs in both settings, as well as a civil society briefer from Haiti. The meeting provided a space for the Network to agree on common advocacy priorities to increase visibility, garner additional funding, and encourage further action from the Security Council.</p>	<p><b>UN Women</b> emphasized its support to local organizations closely connected to communities, women in IDP camps, and the national police. In collaboration with the Ministry of Women, <b>UN Women</b> is launching the <i>Maison des Femmes</i> initiative, which will provide safe shelters offering psychosocial and legal services, ensuring government ownership through close cooperation. The civil society briefer from OFAVA outlined the support provided through their safehouses and partnerships with UN Women and UNICEF on an income and cash-based initiative for survivors.</p> <p>In Myanmar, <b>UNFPA</b> prioritizes access to adaptable and flexible services, primarily clinical management of rape (CMR) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), as well as continuous consultation with women and girls to ensure their needs are met.</p>
--	--	--

<p><b>June</b></p> <p>Country-focused discussions on the situation of CRSV in the Central African Republic (CAR) and Libya</p>	<p>Building on the cross-regional experience during the May Focal Points meeting, the <b>UN Action Network</b> focused on the situations in the CAR and Libya, through an interactive exchange with the SWPAs in both settings. The meeting also shed light on addressing CRSV in settings where peacekeeping and special political missions are present. The meeting aimed to maintain focus on, and support for, two contexts that have featured in successive annual Reports of the Secretary-General on CRSV for several reporting cycles, and to discuss strategic entry-points for the Network’s engagement, including in the context of upcoming elections in both settings.</p>	<p>The <b>SWPA in MINUSCA</b> provided an update on the implementation of the 2019 Joint Communiqué, noting that the SRSG-SVC visited CAR in November 2023 to follow-up on the implementation of the agreement, which was followed by a technical visit paving the way for engagement with the Government toward eventual delisting of the FACA and the development of a national action plan to address CRSV under the auspices of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Reconciliation. However, progress on the implementation of the action plan has stalled. The SWPA noted that the development of a gender action plan for the FACA, led by the Minister of Defence, has overshadowed the specific action plan on CRSV and integrates CRSV concerns.</p> <p>In the context of Libya, <b>UNDP</b> provided support to address electoral gender-based violence, especially through online platforms, by leveraging online monitoring tools and early-warning indicators, such as AI-powered <a href="#">eMonitor+</a>.</p>
--	---	--

<p><b>July</b></p> <p>Regional discussion focused on the situation of CRSV in the Horn of Africa</p>	<p>The <b>UN Action Network</b> focused, for the first time, on a regional, cross-border overview of patterns and trends of CRSV across the Horn of Africa, including transboundary dynamics and drivers, through an interactive exchange with the regional SWPA, hosted in the UN Office to the African Union and in the Office of the Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa. In addition to sharing lessons learned and good practices from the deployment of a regional SWPA, the meeting shed light on two country contexts of acute concern in the region: Ethiopia and Somalia. The INGO Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) also briefed the Network. The country briefings surfaced common challenges and opportunities for a coordinated and coherent regional engagement addressing cross-border dynamics.</p>	<p>The <b>SWPA African Union/Horn of Africa (AU/HoA)</b> shared key lessons learned from her regional role, noting engagement with senior government officials and regional intergovernmental bodies to mainstream CRSV considerations into national and regional frameworks, as well as to emphasise the importance of prevention and early warning. Noting that the 2014 FoC signed between the UN and the African Union emphasised CRSV as a key concern in the region, the meeting provided an opportunity to take stock of where implementation had advanced or fallen short, distilling the enabling and restraining factors for future reference. This is part of UN Action’s practice of providing a platform for outgoing SWPAs to share their experience, in order to consolidate an archive of knowledge (good practices and lessons learnt) to inform strategic and operational engagements moving forward.</p> <p><b>Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)</b> presented the key findings of their <a href="#">shadow report</a> submitted to the African Commission for Ethiopia’s periodic review, which stemmed from the need for systematic documentation of the scale, scope, and patterns of CRSV in Ethiopia with a view to improving service coverage and ensuring accountability for these violations.</p>
--	---	--

<p><b>September</b></p> <p>Country-focused discussion on CRSV patterns and trends in Ukraine</p>	<p>The <b>UN Action Network</b> collectively discussed CRSV prevention and response in Ukraine, in the context of the ongoing UN Action joint project. Focal Points received updates from the SWPA, the UN Human Rights Monitoring Mission, and UNFPA Ukraine, highlighting the UN’s collective and multisectoral support to the Government of Ukraine.</p>	<p><b>The SWPA</b> outlined evolving CRSV trends, the UN Country Team’s collective response, and key progress made through national partnerships. <b>OHCHR</b> provided updates on documented cases, strengthening the evidence base for advocacy and accountability. <b>UNFPA Ukraine</b>, on behalf of all joint project partners (<b>WHO, UNFPA, IOM, UN Women, UNDP, and UNODC</b>), shared progress and next steps to sustain coordinated prevention and response efforts.</p> <p>The <b>UN Action</b> joint project in Ukraine aims to address gaps and needs relating to CRSV prevention and response. The first phase of the project, which is implemented alongside the Government of Ukraine, surpassed its target number of beneficiaries, reaching more than 2,220 as of November 2025. The project also reached key achievements in the areas of awareness-raising, legislation, policy, access and participation, with over 100 survivors interviewed by prosecutors with the assistance of psychologists, and seven survivor networks funded.</p>
--	---	--

<p><b>November</b></p> <p>Country-focused discussion on the situation of CRSV in Myanmar</p>	<p>The <b>UN Action Network</b> collectively discussed the situation of CRSV in Myanmar. Briefings by the Regional SWPA, UN Women Myanmar, and the UNFPA GBV AoR Coordinator in Myanmar shed light on the situation faced by local organisations, including women’s rights organisations, who, despite significant challenges, continue to support survivors and affected communities. The meeting also addressed gaps in service provision in Myanmar, particularly in areas where access is impeded.</p>	<p>As part of its knowledge building pillar, the <b>UN Action Network</b> convened a Survivor-Centered CRSV Action Lab, which brought together over 30 stakeholders, including members of civil society, UN and donors, to strengthen survivor-centred CRSV response related to Myanmar.</p> <p><b>The Regional SWPA</b> stressed that the Survivor-Centred CRSV Action Lab was an initiative that enabled participants to share and enhance knowledge and perspectives, build and strengthen partnerships and identify practical ways to strengthen survivor-centered, gender-transformative and intersectional CRSV responses. The UN Action Secretariat contributed technical expertise, including global examples, tools and resources, that gave greater impact and visibility to the work of the Regional SWPA team.</p>
--	--	--

<p><b>December</b></p> <p>Collective reflections on key achievements of the UN Action Network in 2025 and on the development of the forthcoming 2026–2030 Strategic Framework</p>	<p><b>The UN Action Secretariat</b> presented key 2025 achievements of the Network, in line with its three structural pillars – Advocacy for Action, Knowledge Building, and In-Country Operational Support – alongside ongoing coordination and resource mobilization efforts, while outlining priorities and planning for 2026. The UN Action Network collectively took stock of its achievements against the five-year Strategic Framework for UN Action, which ran from 2020 till 2025, and collectively discussed priorities for the development of the forthcoming UN Action 2026 – 2030 Strategic Framework.</p>	<p><b>The UN Action Secretariat</b> presented a comprehensive overview of the Network’s 2025 achievements, underscoring how coordinated and joint activities have delivered strong results and support for S/WPAs and other CRSV focal points in the field, despite a challenging political and funding environment across the sector. Network members were encouraged to reflect on strategies to sustain, consolidate, and build on these gains in the year ahead to sustain the momentum.</p> <p><b>The Secretariat</b> stressed that the Network’s results were achieved through collective action and that no single actor or sector could deliver this impact alone. In 2025, members advanced joint projects, developed knowledge products and implemented capacity-building initiatives, in addition to welcoming UNIDIR as a new member. It also explored nexus issues such as counter-terrorism, arms control, food security, cybersecurity, and climate change.</p>
---	---	--

***Strategic Support for High-level Visits by the SRSG-SVC/Chair of UN Action and Updates:***

Given the extensive reach of the 27-member Network across Headquarters and within the United Nations Country Teams, the monthly Focal Points meetings of UN Action were also used as a platform for entities to support the preparation for, and share the outcomes of, the high-level field visits conducted by the SRSG-SVC/Chair of UN Action, as well as the technical visits conducted by the UN Action Secretariat and partners. In 2025, the Focal Points contributed actively to these missions, such as those to the DRC, Sudan, and Ukraine, notably by providing background information from their respective field colleagues. Upon returning from these missions, colleagues who had accompanied the SRSG-SVC/Chair of UN Action briefed the Focal Points on the key outcomes, findings and challenges, recommending ways forward to ensure coherent and coordinated UN engagement that bridges political advocacy with country-level action and impact, while building knowledge and socializing normative and policy frameworks across the UN system.

***UN Action Network Growth***

In 2025, the UN Action Network expanded from 26 to 27 UN member entities with the addition of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR). This addition is a clear recognition of the intersection between CRSV prevention, arms control and disarmament, and the

role that the proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) play in enabling CRSV. The interlinkages between arms control and disarmament tools and instruments and the prevention of CRSV have gained increased attention, notably through UNIDIR's research entitled '[Addressing Weapons in Conflict-related Sexual Violence: The Arms Control and Disarmament Toolbox](#)', which revealed that approximately 70% to 90% of CRSV incidents are reported to involve the use of weapons, particularly firearms, as amplified by UN Action's advocacy to strategic audiences such as the UN Security Council and wider donor and diplomatic community.

### Deepening Country-Level Coordination, Cooperation and Capacity

UN Action continued to deepen its support at the country-level, particularly in the areas of enhancing coordination and bolstering capacity, including as part of efforts to action the recommendations from the mid-term evaluation of UN Action's Strategic Framework. This evaluation found that while UN Action's work has laid critical groundwork for sustainable, nationally owned approaches to CRSV, it recommended consolidating these efforts by strengthening local partnerships, meaningfully engaging survivor's networks, and reinforcing technical support to field actors to ensure that interventions are durable and impactful.

In response, UN Action conducted consultations with S/WPAs and CRSV Focal Points across the system, to build tailored support packages based on needs and demands expressed across a wide range of conflict-affected countries.

As a result, UN Action convened and co-led, with the Regional SWPA a Survivor-Centred CRSV Action Lab, which brought together over 30 stakeholders, including members of civil society, UN and donors, to strengthen survivor-centred CRSV response related to Myanmar.

Through funding from the CRSV-MPTF, in South Sudan, in June 2025, UNMISS, DPO and the OSRSG-SVC, with substantive support from UN Action Secretariat, strengthened UNMISS Force's 'patrols to combat CRSV' (PTCCs). This practice aims to prevent and deter CRSV by integrating CRSV-specific risk analysis into patrol planning, conduct and follow-up while promoting an integrated mission approach. As part of the mission, the Military Expert of the OSRSG-SVC led a "table-top exercise" that specifically engaged military personnel to strengthen operational responses to CRSV.

In August, in Sudan, UN Action led consultations with the GBV AoR on CRSV, and delivered foundational training on CRSV concepts, as well as practical approaches to prevention and response. The UN Action Secretariat proactively mobilized resources from Sweden to rebuild the CRSV infrastructure in Sudan, following the drawdown of the Mission, through the recruitment of a highly-qualified SWPA who will lead the UN system's efforts in coordinating CRSV, enhancing capacity, and re-establishing the MARA Working Group. The SWPA is based in the RCO, housed by UN Action member entity UNHCR, and provides direct advice and support to the RC/HC as the most senior UN official in country, in line with SCR 2467 (2019).

In December, UN Action partnered with UN Ukraine, Outright Ukraine, and Projector Ukraine to host a peer-to-peer learning initiative in Kyiv focused on how CRSV impacts the Ukrainian LGBTQI+ community, particularly in territories temporarily under Russian Federation occupation.

Efforts continued throughout the year in other contexts of concern, for example, in Haiti, UN Action supported the SWPA to build a participatory project of United Nations Integrated Office in Haiti (BINUH), UN Women, and IOM alongside key civil society partners and embarked on joint resource mobilization to scale-up multisectoral assistance to survivors.

## UN ACTION PILLAR 1: IN-COUNTRY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT

In line with Security Council resolution [2467 \(2019\)](#), UN Action's approach ensures that all supported actions are meaningful for, and designed around the needs and desires of CRSV survivors. Central to its resourcing priorities is that all projects funded must clearly articulate a survivor-centred approach, address the root causes of CRSV, contribute to prevention, foster national ownership and institutional capacity, and ensure sustainability<sup>2</sup>.

Through the CRSV-MPTF, in 2025, UN Action implemented joint, catalytic projects in Sudan and Ukraine.

### *Mitigating Risks and Enhancing the Response to CRSV in Sudan*

Between April 2024 and April 2025, UNFPA and UNHCR, with coordination support from the UN Action Secretariat, carried out a one-year initiative in West and Central Darfur to mitigate risks and strengthen the response to GBV, including CRSV. The project sought not only to provide life-saving services in the midst of conflict, but also to build sustainable, community-based structures that could continue to protect women and girls beyond the project cycle.

The project was implemented against a backdrop of acute insecurity. In Central Darfur, Zalingei city endured intermittent aerial bombardments, persistent banditry and collapsed rule of law. In West Darfur, tribal conflict, looting and the entry of Rapid Support Forces (RSF) troops heightened fear and instability. Within this environment, women and girls were disproportionately exposed to violence and deprived of safe access to essential services. It was under these conditions that the project partners sought to restore dignity and safeguard access to health care, protection and livelihoods.

**A central achievement of the project was the creation and rehabilitation of safe facilities for survivors.** In West Darfur, a confidential corner within Geneina Maternity Hospital was restored to provide a discreet entry point for survivors of sexual violence to receive psychosocial support and clinical management of rape (CMR). In Central Darfur, the Multi-Purpose Community Center in Zalingei was refurbished and re-opened, managed by a committee representing both displaced and host communities, to ensure inclusive oversight. These spaces became lifelines for thousands, offering care, counselling and protection in environments otherwise marked by violence and fear.

---

<sup>2</sup> Funding decisions are made by the Resource Management Committee (RMC), a subset of Network Focal Points, based on a rigorous set of funding criteria. Following a comprehensive OIOS audit, the Network updated the Operational Guidance Note of the RMC to accommodate situations in which RMC Members are also PUNOs of projects under consideration. In these instances, additional members from the network are invited to participate in the RMC to ensure quorum and maintain adequate representation.

Alongside infrastructure, the project invested heavily in capacity building. In West Darfur, 90 healthcare providers were trained in CMR, while in Zalingei, 35 service providers received similar instruction. Pre- and post-training assessments showed a dramatic rise in knowledge [on the specific handling of CRSV cases], with average test scores climbing from 19% to more than 83%.

GBV coordination mechanisms were strengthened through 14 Area of Responsibility meetings and workshops for more than 160 service providers, embedding a survivor-centred approach and adherence to international standards. These efforts addressed the acute pressure created by the conflict-driven displacement of previously trained staff and the urgent need to equip frontline responders with the skills required to support survivors safely and effectively.

**Community engagement was another hallmark of the project.** Community-Based Protection Networks were established and supported in both states, bringing together teachers, midwives, women and young people from the community to disseminate messages, identify risks and support survivors in accessing care. **In West Darfur, 45 members were trained to conduct outreach and safe referrals, while in Central Darfur, 35 members in Zalingei and Um Shalaya camp were capacitated to deliver awareness and protection activities.**

**Awareness campaigns reached tens of thousands, including 17,389 people in West Darfur and 3,582 in Central Darfur, challenging harmful practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation and opening space for dialogue about the often-overlooked experiences of men and boys as survivors of CRSV.** The campaigns, especially those linked to the 16 Days of Activism against GBV and International Women’s Day, generated a surge in demand for services; regular awareness raising and mass outreach campaigns significantly increased the number of women and girls able and willing to access safe spaces, in a context where insecurity, stigma, broken referral pathways, and lack of information pose barriers to care.

**Psychosocial support and livelihood assistance were equally central to the results achieved. In Central Darfur, 2,563 people accessed psychosocial services through the MPCC, while in West Darfur nearly 10,000 women and girls benefited from counselling, case management and recreational activities.** Women were trained in Psychological First Aid, equipping them to respond in emergencies. Vocational training and small-scale business support gave survivors new avenues for income. **In Central Darfur, 20 women completed an eight-day workshop on perfume production and business skills, while in West Darfur, 24 women, including survivors and women with disabilities, learned marketing and business management skills and were supported with start-up grants.** As one participant explained, *“After... vocational training on marketing at the Women and Girls’ Safe Space, I was able to start my own coffee shop. Now, I feel much stronger and more hopeful.”*

The impact of these services is best captured in the voices of women who used them. **One woman described the women and girls’ safe space as “like a second home where I can share my worries and find strength to carry on.”** Another, who lost her husband during fighting in 2023 and was left to care for four children, said that vocational training allowed her to earn a living and feed her family: *“Your support made a real change in my life.”* A pregnant woman recounted how the support of a midwife at the safe space ensured she could carry her pregnancy safely, despite the risks of moving through checkpoints and sporadic gunfire: *“Thanks to their support, I was able to have my baby girl safely at home... They truly supported us when we needed it most.”*

Challenges inevitably marked implementation, from seasonal flooding that cut off access to Azum locality for weeks, to interference by local authorities seeking to use rehabilitated facilities for political purposes, and bureaucratic barriers imposed by armed actors. Yet through negotiation, third-party monitoring and creative adaptation, UN Action partners were able to maintain services and reach the most vulnerable.

**Ultimately, the project reached tens of thousands of people directly, restored critical services, and built the foundations for lasting community protection.** Its sustainability rests on the local ownership embedded in community-based protection networks, safe space committees and trained service providers who will continue to provide support. Above all, the initiative demonstrated that even in the midst of conflict, investments in protection structures, survivor-centred services and women’s livelihoods can yield tangible results. It fostered resilience, dignity and hope, while laying the groundwork for expanded support to other conflict-affected areas of Sudan, which UN Action is poised to implement moving forward.

In Ukraine, amid intensified hostilities, widespread service disruptions, and deepening humanitarian need, the *UNited Action to Empower Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* project—implemented jointly by UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, IOM, and WHO—remained a critical lifeline for survivors. This project is UN Action’s largest to date in both scope and scale. Initiated in 2023, it will run until 2026, after which a second phase of the project will be launched.

Even as funding cuts across the sector forced the closure of essential GBV entry points and left many women-led organizations struggling to sustain operations, the project ensured continuity of care, delivering survivor-centred, multi-sectoral services, while advancing systemic reforms. **In 2025, 10,582 individuals directly benefited from project interventions, including survivors, frontline responders, and service providers, reflecting both the scale and urgency of the response.**

At the individual level, the project delivered tangible, life-changing support to survivors navigating complex trauma and disrupted systems. **Through UNFPA-led rehabilitation programming, implemented in partnership with survivor networks and specialized service providers, and UNDP-led psychological accompaniment, implemented jointly with prosecutors, 160 survivors (including 69 men and 87 women) and 18 of their children received direct assistance through psychological counselling, rehabilitation, and tailored support services.** Four structured rehabilitation retreats, three for women survivors and one pilot for families provided integrated care including trauma therapy, medical support, and case management, alongside continued follow-up through peer support and referrals. **As one participant shared: “For the first time since everything happened, I felt safe in my body again—and not alone in what I carry.”**

For male survivors whose experiences are often under-recognized, the project, with strong support from IOM and UNFPA, created space for visibility, peer connection, and engagement. Through consultations, support to emerging male networks, and tailored programming, survivors began to organize and participate more actively in shaping responses. **One male survivor reflected: “For a long time, I thought what happened to me had no place to be spoken. Being here, with others who understand, changed that. It gave me a way forward.”**

Survivor Relief Centres (SRCs) and service delivery points strengthened through IOM, UNFPA and WHO interventions continued to serve as critical entry points for care, particularly in frontline and high-risk areas. These centres enabled survivors to access integrated medical, psychosocial, and legal support through improved referral pathways and strengthened service capacity. In complement, IOM-supported Resilience Centres expanded safe, community-based spaces for CRSV survivors and other war-affected individuals, helping to bridge critical service gaps in underserved areas.

Access to justice was significantly strengthened through UNDP, UNODC, and IOM interventions. Psychologists deployed by UNDP, including those embedded within the Office of the Prosecutor General's Coordination Centre, **accompanied survivors during investigative interviews, directly supporting over 150 survivors and their family members.** This reduced re-traumatization and improved survivors' ability to participate in legal proceedings. **As one practitioner reflected: "When survivors are supported through every step, they are no longer just witnesses—they become active participants in justice."**

At the same time, UN Women, in partnership with JurFem and other civil society actors, expanded access to legal assistance at the community level. **A network of trained paralegals—including survivors—provided over 150 consultations and referrals, enabling survivors to navigate services and pursue their rights even in remote or conflict-affected areas.** These efforts were reinforced through digital tools, offering confidential and accessible entry points to support.

The project also made a measurable impact in strengthening frontline service delivery. **Across sectors, 2,904 professionals, including healthcare providers, prosecutors, police officers, legal aid lawyers, and social workers, were provided training in survivor-centred responses to CRSV** at the community level; sensitive, ethical, confidential, and dignified treatment of CRSV survivors; sensitive communication for enhanced survivor-centred legal support and referrals; concepts of Trafficking in Persons for Sexual Exploitation (TiP-S), including in relation to cyberspace, and its CRSV dimension; GBV case management; trauma-informed and survivor-centred investigation of CRSV amongst others.

The WHO and UNFPA led efforts to strengthen healthcare system responses, while UNODC and UNDP supported justice sector capacity-building, and UN Women strengthened the capacities of civil society and first responders, **reaching over 5,000 frontline actors.** These efforts translated directly into improved survivor experiences. **As one frontline provider noted: "Before, we didn't always know how to respond. Now we know how to listen, how to support, and how to act without causing harm."**

Innovation driven across agencies continued to expand access and system coherence. IOM supported the development and handover of a government-owned digital referral platform, while WHO's CMR ExpertGuide provided ongoing mentorship to healthcare providers. UN Women-supported digital tools and campaigns expanded access to legal information and prevention resources. **Prevention and awareness-raising initiatives reached over 500,000 people, while national communication campaigns reached millions, ensuring that survivors had access to information and services regardless of location.**

Survivor participation remained central across all agencies. **Through IOM-led consultations and broader inter-agency efforts, more than 200 survivors were engaged in shaping reparations**

**frameworks and service delivery approaches.** At the same time, UN Women and partners ensured that survivor networks were actively **engaged as co-creators, trainers, and advocates.** **As one participant noted: “This is the first time someone asked what we need—and meant it.”**

At the community level, investments in localization translated into stronger, more sustainable support systems. **All eight registered survivor networks in Ukraine were actively engaged, with three new male survivor networks established. Importantly, two female survivor networks received targeted small grants through UN Women, alongside mentorship and institutional support, strengthening their ability to deliver services and engage in advocacy. These efforts enabled survivor networks to evolve into structured civil society actors. As one survivor reflected: “We are no longer invisible—we are organized, and we are heard.”**

A defining strength of the project in 2025 was its ability to operate as **One UN**, bringing together the comparative advantages of each participating agency into a coherent and mutually reinforcing response. UNFPA anchored survivor-centred service delivery and rehabilitation; UN Women advanced localization, survivor leadership, and prevention of technology-facilitated violence; UNDP strengthened justice systems and institutional frameworks; UNODC contributed specialized expertise on trafficking and rule of law; IOM led on survivor consultations, reparations, reintegration, and digital referral systems; and WHO ensured alignment with international standards in health system responses. This integrated model enabled the project to bridge humanitarian, development, and justice interventions—ensuring that survivors could move more seamlessly from immediate support to longer-term recovery, while strengthening national systems in parallel. All agencies are active participants in the UN-system wide MARA Working Group and the Government-UN co-led Interagency Working Group on CRSV, which coordinates the activities that support the implementation of the Framework of Cooperation on Prevention and Response to CRSV in Ukraine, initiated by the UN mandate-holder in 2022.

Over the course of 2025, the project combined direct support with long-term system strengthening. By placing survivors at the centre of every intervention, it not only responded to urgent needs, but helped to lay the foundations for a more resilient, inclusive, and accountable response system in Ukraine.

Looking ahead, these achievements provide a strong foundation for the next phase of programming. **Phase II of the United Action project** will deepen this integrated approach, scaling up survivor-centred services in frontline and underserved areas whilst further bolstering capacity and transferring responsibility to national actors. Building on the complementary strengths and comparative advantages of each UN Action member entity, Phase II will expand investments in rehabilitation, justice, digital innovation, and survivor-led action, ensuring that both immediate needs and long-term recovery pathways are addressed.

### ***Monitoring Visit***

The UN Action Secretariat undertook a monitoring mission to Ukraine from 3 to 15 December 2025 to assess progress in the final stage of project implementation, identify key achievements, challenges and lessons learned, and engage on sustainability and the next phase of support. The mission team engaged with PUNOs, national and local government counterparts, donors, CSO implementing partners and survivor’s networks, as well as conducting site visits to

project-supported locations in Kyiv, Borodyianka, Chernivtsi, Lviv and Uzhhorod. The UN Action Secretariat also brought together donors for a candid discussion with PUNOs, CSO partners and survivor's networks, who also later accompanied the donor group for a visit to one of the Survivor Relief Centres located in Borodyianka.

Overall, the mission found that the project had matured significantly since the previous monitoring visit in July 2024, having moved beyond an initial catalytic phase to now contribute visibly to a broader ecosystem of CRSV prevention and response in Ukraine. The project has supported policy and legislative development, strengthened access to survivor-centred services, enabled training and technical tools across sectors, elevated survivor's networks, and enhanced donor and government confidence in a coordinated UN response. The mission also found that the project's flexible and coordinated approach has been especially valuable in a context marked by shifting conflict dynamics, institutional turnover, evolving survivor needs, and a highly constrained funding environment.

A number of achievements were particularly notable. PUNOs and partners reported progress on survivor-centred medical standards, legal and policy frameworks related to CRSV and trafficking in persons, support during the interim reparations process, and the development of knowledge products and digital tools such as on self-care. The project has also contributed to stronger national and local service delivery through SRCs, holistic rehabilitation programmes, legal aid support, awareness-raising campaigns and targeted training for justice, health, security, social service and media actors. At the same time, some of the project's most important results are qualitative in nature, including deepening trust between survivors and service providers, enhancing local coordination for a holistic response, and the emergence of strengthened survivor's networks (both male and female) as meaningful actors in peer support, advocacy and policy expertise.

Field visits strongly reaffirmed the value of SRCs and as trusted entry points for assistance. In each location visited, staff described how confidentiality, gradual trust-building and tailored psychosocial and case management support are often essential before survivors will disclose CRSV experiences or engage with longer-term legal and reparative processes. This was particularly evident in relation to male survivors, former prisoners of war (POWs), civilians formerly held in captivity, and persons whose experiences were initially identified under other categories, such as torture or trafficking. The mission therefore reaffirmed that access to quality services is not only an end in itself, but often a prerequisite for rehabilitation, access to justice, and holistic healing.

The mission also found that support to survivor networks has become one of the project's most significant areas of impact. Survivors and partners repeatedly described the importance of flexible support, mentoring, rehabilitation and small grants in helping survivor-led groups organise, formalise, expand their reach, and participate more confidently in public policy and technical spaces. At the same time, they stressed that these gains remain fragile and require continued support if survivor networks are to remain active, protected and institutionally sustainable.

However, challenges remain, particularly as the response continues to transition from project-based interventions to more fully institutionalised system-wide response. Progress at the local level is still evolving, with variations in the consistency of referral pathways and municipal ownership. At the same time, stakeholders noted that specialised services are operating under increasing

financial pressure, reflecting broader funding constraints across the humanitarian and protection landscape.

Initiatives to support access to justice are advancing but continues to be shaped by a number of procedural and institutional factors, including the need to further strengthen witness protection mechanisms, ensure consistent implementation of existing legal frameworks, and address the practical implications of Ministry of Health Order 278, which requires mandatory reporting by medical professionals on sexual violence crimes.

Stakeholders also highlighted opportunities to further expand the reach of current systems to better serve specific groups, including male civilians and POWs released from Russian captivity, children born of CRSV, and survivors in rural, remote and frontline areas. Addressing these gaps will be important to ensure that the response becomes more inclusive, consistent, and accessible across all contexts.

The mission concluded that the project has made important and unique contributions to the CRSV response architecture in Ukraine. It has demonstrated the value of a coordinated, survivor-centred and multi-sectoral model that combines service delivery, capacity building, rehabilitation, policy support, knowledge generation and survivor leadership across all areas outlined in the joint UN – Government of Ukraine FoC. The next phase of support should focus on consolidating and institutionalising these gains, while addressing remaining gaps in terms of justice and reparations pathways, survivor participation, stigma mitigation, and long-term sustainability of prevention and response efforts, anchored in locally-owned initiatives that are purposefully led by the Ukrainian government and civil society, particularly survivors.

## UN ACTION PILLAR 2: KNOWLEDGE BUILDING

UN Action serves as the global knowledge hub for the UN system and the wider community of practice on CRSV. Through a project funded by the European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), UN Action leverages the expertise, experience, and access of its member entities to develop and disseminate knowledge on CRSV topics at the global-level and in-country. In 2025, UN Action engaged 46 civil society organisations and directly supported 350 CRSV practitioners (UN, CSO, and Government), mapped over 190 relevant resources globally. This year, our in-country knowledge building work focused on Ukraine, South Sudan, and the Asia-Pacific region, focused on the themes of preventing CRSV and socializing a survivor-centred approach.

### *Preventing CRSV*

UN Action has continued to roll-out its two signature practice-based knowledge products on preventing CRSV, namely the Framework for the Prevention of CRSV (2022) and The Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of CRSV (2011). These foundational knowledge products serve as practical guidance for CRSV practitioners to adapt their activities to better integrate measures to prevent CRSV from occurring in the first place and to prevent secondary harm to survivors and affected communities in its wake.

Through funding from the CRSV-MPTF, in South Sudan, in June 2025, UNMISS, DPO and the OSRSG-SVC, with substantive support from UN Action Secretariat, strengthened UNMISS Force's 'patrols to combat CRSV' (PTCCs). This practice aims to prevent and deter CRSV by integrating CRSV-specific risk analysis into patrol planning, conduct and follow-up while promoting an integrated mission approach. As part of the mission, the Military Expert of the OSRSG-SVC led a "table-top exercise" that specifically engaged military personnel to strengthen operational responses to CRSV. Despite reductions in peacekeeping personnel, PTCCs continue to be deployed to locations across South Sudan and have strengthened relationships with communities, increased protection from CRV and enhanced deterrence overall. Based on this exercise, a PTCC Practice Note is being developed and will be disseminated to other peacekeeping contexts in 2026.

### *Survivor-Centred Approach to CRSV*

In December 2025, UN Action partnered with UN Ukraine, Outright Ukraine, and Projector Ukraine to host a peer-to-peer learning initiative in Kyiv focused on how CRSV impacts the Ukrainian LGBTQI+ community, particularly in territories under Russian Federation occupation. This initiative has since led to roundtable meetings and events where the UN and the international donor community have been more inclusive of this group, as well as concrete steps taken to better integrate the needs of the LGBTQI+ community into the national implementation plan for the FoC on the Prevention and Response to CRSV signed between the UN and the Government of Ukraine. This initiative was borne out of a need identified by UN Ukraine for a dedicated safe space for CSOs and other stakeholders to have open, practical, and transparent conversations about how to better include this community in national efforts to address CRSV. UN Action intends to document the lessons learned from Ukraine in 2026 for dissemination at the global-level and with other affected countries.

### *Knowledge Sharing*

In 2025, UN Action co-hosted 11 events, webinars, and trainings with our member entities, CSOs, and Member States. This year's engagements focused on the topic of CRSV prevention through disarmament and arms control, leveraging the expertise of member entities UNIDIR and UNODA. These events included:

- A training seminar for Security Council members with the Permanent Mission of Spain and the ICRC on "Applying IHL and the WPS Agenda: Practical Implications for Military Operations in Armed Conflict" (April 2025)
- A discussion with UNIDIR, DPO, and the Permanent Missions of Norway and Malta on UNIDIR's publication "[Deploying the Arms Control and Disarmament Toolbox: Strengthening the role of UN Peace operations](#)" (June 2025)
- Supporting UNIDIR's interactive art exhibition to mark the 16 days of Activism against Gender-based Violence at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, co-hosted with the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands (November 2025)

The UN Action Secretariat also supported the Chair of the Network in her participation in the Riyadh 4<sup>th</sup> International Humanitarian Forum held in February 2025 and the Multi-Stakeholder Conference on CRSV in Paris hosted by Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (BSF), Université Côte d'Azur and the City of Paris to raise awareness on the needs of survivors of CRSV and advocate for greater international attention to this issue against a backdrop of pushback on gender equality and women's rights.

The UN Action Secretariat accompanied the SRSG-SVC to Sudan in April 2025, with the visit culminating in the signing of a Framework of Cooperation on prevention and response to CRSV with the authorities. The UN Action Secretariat and the OSRSG-SVC returned to Port Sudan in August to guide the translation of commitments into an Implementation Plan. Alongside the Commission on Combatting Violence against Women and Children, UN Action facilitated a multi-stakeholder two-day workshop to advance development of the Implementation Plan. The workshop brought together 45 participants from relevant government ministries, including social welfare, health, defence and intelligence, civil society organizations, including women-led organizations, and entities of the UN system in Sudan. The workshop provided an inclusive platform to build knowledge on CRSV prevention and response, identify priorities, propose concrete actions, and build consensus across constituencies on the nation-wide response to CRSV.

### *Global Knowledge Hub*

UN Action has mapped over 190 relevant resources from across the UN system, CSOs, and academia. To ensure resources are accessible for all CRSV practitioners, especially those working in conflict-affected areas with limited internet connection, UN Action began the process of updating its online resource hub. This platform will ensure that CRSV practitioners everywhere will be able to access critical guidance, policies, and tools to help their work. UN Action soft launched this revitalised platform and is planning a public launch in 2026 when more features will be made available.

This year, at the request of UN Action Focal Points and S/WPAs, UN Action Secretariat created and launched an Intranet where internal resources can be shared and collaboration and interaction can be facilitated on a single platform. This internal platform will complement the global resource library, which is available to the general public. The Intranet has already proven useful for internal communications and collaboration on mission planning, document sharing, and real-time news updates. It has enabled UN Action to streamline the onboarding of new Focal Points through a comprehensive portal that allows access to internal trainings, resources, and information, such as previous Notes for the Record of UN Action Focal Points and Steering Committee meetings, as well as UN Action project reports. This resource has a tangible dividend in terms of mainstreaming, messaging coherence, and internal policy absorption, also enhancing efficiency by preventing duplication of effort across the system in the development of induction and training materials on CRSV.

UN Action continues to produce and disseminate knowledge, guidance and tools to support the work of S/WPAs and CRSV Focal Points in-country and globally. In 2025, UN Action Secretariat piloted drop-in sessions to MARA working groups, as in South Sudan and Sudan, and other workshops run by member entities, such as DPO's Integrated Trainings for Peacekeeping Operations, to provide focused, intensive sessions on priority topics. The UN Action Secretariat also contributes consistently to the WPA Community of Practice, sharing relevant and timely information, research, and knowledge products.

Finally, UN Action developed a rapid response plan for the Network to collectively and efficiently respond to an emerging crisis. The plan serves as a menu of UN Action country-level support options in situations of elevated CRSV concern and risk.

## UN ACTION PILLAR 3: ADVOCACY FOR ACTION

Incorporating a lesson learned from the mid-term evaluation on elevating the visibility of the Network, over the past year, UN Action significantly strengthened its institutional presence and public engagement. This has reinforced UN Action's central role as an advocacy platform on CRSV and the WPS agenda globally. Through a combination of expanded digital outreach, high-level convenings, and targeted advocacy, the Network enhanced its ability to inform, connect, and mobilize diverse stakeholders, continuing to expand the constituency for action.

### *Expanding Digital and Public Outreach*

UN Action's public engagement through digital platforms continued to grow substantially. The Network maintained an active and coordinated presence across [Facebook](#) (31,169 followers), [X](#), formerly Twitter (48,097 followers), and [Instagram](#) (1,737 followers), using these channels to disseminate key messages, amplify partner initiatives, and raise awareness on CRSV prevention and response.

Instagram analytics showed significant increases across key indicators, with reach expanding by 68.6%, content interactions doubling, profile visits increasing by 107%, and link clicks rising sharply. User engagement indicated that audiences were not only expanding but actively interacting with the content.

Facebook similarly demonstrated sustained growth: visits increased by 33.8 %, while the number of followers more than doubled, signaling growing interest in UN Action's work. Content interactions increased steadily, and total views remained high throughout the year, indicating strong and consistent visibility. Together, these platforms strengthened UN Action's visibility and reinforced its role as a trusted source of information and advocacy.

To further diversify its digital footprint, UN Action launched a [dedicated LinkedIn account](#) (324 followers), creating a new space to engage with professionals, institutions, and partners globally on issues related to ending CRSV.

In parallel, the Network's website ([www.stoprapenow.org](http://www.stoprapenow.org)) continued to serve as a key resource for members, partners, practitioners, and the wider public. To better reflect the scope and breadth of UN Action's work over the past two decades, a comprehensive website refresh is underway in partnership with the private sector company [Spruce Creative](#). This initiative aims to improve the design, navigation, and accessibility of the website, ensuring that resources and initiatives are clearly presented and easy to access.

### *Strategic Convening and Global Advocacy*

Throughout the year, UN Action played a central role in convening and contributing to key international policy spaces, strengthening links between CRSV, international humanitarian law, protection of civilians, and peace operations.

In April, UN Action played a pivotal role at the Annual International Humanitarian Law Retreat organized by the Permanent Mission of Spain and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Coordinator led a dedicated session on how CRSV is addressed as a matter of customary and conventional IHL for all Security Council members, helping to bridge policy and legal communities and deepening engagement with IHL experts at UN Permanent Missions.

In May, during Protection of Civilians Week, and at the invitation of the Government of Poland, UN Action moderated a side event on women and girls with disabilities in conflict and emergencies, strengthening connections between the CRSV agenda and the broader protection of civilians community of practice. The Network also contributed to the OHCHR STI Forum, where UN Action highlighted how digital technologies can support the ethical and effective collection of CRSV data.

June marked a particularly significant advocacy moment with the commemoration of the 11th International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict. UN Action supported the SRSG-SVC in the global observance, co-hosting a high-level event with Argentina and the Office of the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict. In the margins of the International Day, UN Action led an event on “Deploying the Arms Control & Disarmament Toolbox” with Malta, Norway, UNIDIR and DPO, focused on arms control, disarmament as integral to the prevention of CRSV, reinforcing the role of UN peace operations in this area.

In the margins of the 80th anniversary of the United Nations General Assembly in September, UN Action and OSRSG-SVC conceptualized a high-level event addressing the situation of women and girls who become pregnant as a result of conflict-related rape, as well as the children born of that violence, setting out a Global Declaration of Principles, in partnership with the Governments of Sierra Leone and the DRC.

During Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Month in October, UN Action, along with Spain, Colombia and the DRC, mobilized global partners at the Instituto Cervantes to promote a holistic response to CRSV; the Network co-led the high-level discussion “Investing in Dignity: How Prompt Reparations for CRSV Survivors Avert Intergenerational Societal Harm” at the Permanent Mission of Germany to the UN in New York and; UN Action amplified voices from the Asia-Pacific region at a strategic event entitled “Peace by Piece: Addressing CRSV throughout the Peace Continuum”, along with the Governments of Australia and Timor Leste. In addition, on 30th October 2025, UNREC and UNIDIR held a webinar on "Deploying the Arms Control & Disarmament Toolbox" marking the 25th anniversary of the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda.

To further strengthen system-wide coordination not only within the UN, but also amongst its Member States and partners, in November, at the invitation of Norway, the UN Action Coordinator spoke on the topic of building alliances and synergies across complementary platforms during the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies Annual Partner Meeting.

### ***Partnerships and Resource Mobilization***

UN Action continued to strengthen its partnerships and fundraising efforts by linking political engagement with concrete programmatic impact.

In March, in the margins of the 69th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the Network convened survivors, civil society, experts, and government officials for a Global Donor Showcase. The event, titled “*From Global Commitments to Local Action: Preventing and Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*”, was co-sponsored by UN Action, and the Governments of

Norway and Japan. It featured comparative examples and lessons learned from the Ukrainian and South Sudanese contexts and was co-designed in partnership with both Governments and civil society leaders and survivors of CRSV who shared a range of perspectives and recommendations at the event.

In July, UN Action, together with the Permanent Missions of Japan and Norway, briefed donors and Member States on CRSV response efforts in Sudan, highlighting both operational results and political engagement aimed at promoting compliance with international norms. The event showcased UN Action's survivor centred holistic support project in Darfur, funded by Japan, and highlighted efforts undertaken by the Commission for Combatting Violence Against Women and Children. An expert on CRSV/WPS from the Government of Sweden added an important perspective following recent engagements and highlighted Sweden's long-standing, steadfast support of UN Action through funding for a project to build CRSV and MARA capacity in Sudan.

Further donor engagement took place in November and December in Ukraine, including high-level meetings, donor roundtables, and project site visits. At the start of the "16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence", on November 25, 2025, a high-level meeting titled "*Strengthening Partnerships to Support Survivors*" took place in Kyiv as part of the transition of the chairmanship of the Global Alliance to Prevent Sexual Violence in Conflict from Ukraine to the DRC. During UN Action's visit to Ukraine (1–17 December), a donor roundtable was organized to showcase the impact of the UN Action Project in Ukraine, as well as the challenges, lessons learned, and way forward. The donors also participated in a project site visit. These activities showcased results, addressed challenges, and helped to shape the next phase of support in a consultative and transparent manner, while reinforcing pivotal partnerships.

Finally, the UN Action Secretariat provided Opening Remarks and showcased its project in Ukraine during a forum co-hosted by the national network of survivors "*Numo Sestry*" and UN Women in Kyiv.

### ***Supporting Leadership and Strategic Partnerships***

The UN Action Secretariat also provided direct support to the Chair of UN Action, SRSG Pramila Patten, in advancing strategic fundraising and partnerships. In October, the Chair's visit to Ottawa facilitated high-level engagement with Canadian counterparts and explored opportunities for enhanced support within the Women, Peace and Security framework. In November, a mission to Paris enabled engagement with academia, judicial actors, civil society, and the private sector. The Chair participated in the event '*Beyond Borders: Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for CRSV Prevention and Recovery*', co-organized by UN Action, Bibliothèques Sans Frontières, Université Côte d'Azur, and the Ville de Paris.

### ***Strengthening Bilateral Cooperation and Securing Resources***

Bilateral fundraising and donor relations remained a core priority. The Secretariat advanced discussions with key partners, including Norway and Lithuania, through requests for core funding to reinforce long-term institutional sustainability. A comprehensive package of twelve concept notes was submitted to the Government of Japan under its Supplementary Budget Programme aligned with strategic priorities and covering a broad range of urgent programmatic and humanitarian needs.

Additional proposals were shared with Canada, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Norway, focusing on survivor support, stabilization contexts, and the next phases of ongoing projects. These efforts yielded concrete results, including funding secured from the United Kingdom for Global MARA Support and from Sweden for multi-year SWPA deployment and MARA capacity support to Sudan, strengthening the UN system’s ability to deliver results in terms of monitoring, reporting, protection, assistance, coordination and advisory functions in countries of priority concern.

***SRSB-SVC Statements***

The SRSB-SVC published nine individual or joint press statements in 2025 highlighting priority contexts and themes for the mandate.

<b>Statement Summaries</b>		
Myanmar	3 February 2025	SRSB Patten condemned the continued use of sexual violence by the Myanmar military and other armed actors as a tactic of war and political repression. She called for an immediate cessation of such crimes, accountability for perpetrators, and an end to impunity. The SRSB urged renewed international and regional action to ensure survivor-centred support and address the acute protection and assistance needs of survivors.
DRC	3 February 2025	SRSB Patten condemned the renewed M23 offensive, supported by the Rwandan Defence Force, and expressed grave concern over the heightened risk and emerging reports of conflict-related sexual violence in eastern DRC. She highlighted widespread displacement, attacks against civilians and humanitarian infrastructure, and alarming reports of rape and sexual violence by all parties. The SRSB called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, accountability for perpetrators, protection of civilians and survivors, and sustained international support to address survivor needs and ensure humanitarian access.
Sudan	16 April 2025	On the occasion of her official visit to Port Sudan, accompanied by the UN Action Secretariat, SRSB Patten welcomed the Government of Sudan’s renewed commitment to prevent and address CRSV through the signing of a FoC with the UN. She highlighted documented patterns of widespread sexual violence against civilians since the outbreak of the conflict and underscored the urgent need for survivor-centred services and accountability. The SRSB commended the engagement as a critical step toward ending impunity and strengthening national capacity to prevent and respond to sexual violence.

DRC	23 April 2025	UN senior officials Pramila Patten (SRSG-SVC), Virginia Gamba (SRSG-CAAC), Andrew Saberton (UNFPA), and Ruvendrini Menikdiwela (UNHCR), raised the alarm over the devastating impact of the prolonged conflict in eastern DRC on women and children, including the heightened risk of conflict-related sexual violence among displaced populations. They highlighted widespread, underreported sexual violence used as a tactic of war, massive displacement, and dwindling humanitarian access and services. The officials called for urgent international action to prevent sexual violence, protect civilians, ensure humanitarian access, and strengthen survivor-centred and child-focused responses in line with international law.
Haiti	4 June 2025	SRSG Patten expressed grave concern over the sharp increase in sexual violence against women and girls amid escalating gang violence in Haiti. She highlighted the systematic use of rape, gang rape and sexual slavery by armed gangs in areas under their control, alongside widespread impunity and limited access to services for survivors. The SRSG called for immediate protection measures, accountability, full deployment of security support mechanisms, and sustained international assistance to support survivor-centred services and restore the rule of law.
IDESVIC	19 June 2025	On the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (IDESVIC), SRSG Patten and the EEAS Secretary-General Belén Martínez Carbonell reaffirmed the UN and EU's joint commitment to ending conflict-related sexual violence and addressing its long-term, intergenerational impact. They underscored that sexual violence, often used as a tactic of war and repression, constituted a grave violation of human rights and a major obstacle to sustainable peace. The statement called for strengthened accountability, survivor-centred and inclusive responses, and sustained political will to ensure justice, dignity and long-term support for survivors and their children.
Iraq	1 June 2025	SRSG Patten marked eleven years since Da'esh's attack on the Yazidi community in Sinjar, urging the international community not to forget survivors of brutal CRSV used as a tactic of terrorism. She highlighted the enduring trauma, displacement and marginalization faced by survivors and children born of rape, despite progress under the Yazidi Survivors

		Law. The SRSG called for strengthened accountability, reconstruction, legal protection for children born of rape, and sustained international support to locate missing persons and deliver justice and reparations.
Guinea	26 September 2025	SRSG Patten commemorated the anniversary of the 28 September 2009 atrocities in Guinea, honouring victims and expressing solidarity with survivors of sexual violence and their families. She welcomed progress in the landmark national trial, including convictions for crimes against humanity and reparations awarded to victims. While commending steps toward accountability and compensation, the SRSG stressed that clemency measures must not undermine victims' rights and called for continued victim-centred justice and reparations in line with international standards.
Sudan	11 November 2025	SRSG Patten condemned the surge in brutal sexual violence against civilians following the RSF takeover of El Fasher, highlighting reports of mass rape and gang rapes against women and girls fleeing the violence. She called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, compliance with international humanitarian law, and concrete measures by commanders to prevent sexual violence. The SRSG urged strengthened investigations, survivor-centred accountability, humanitarian access, and scaled-up international political and financial support to address the acute needs of survivors and affected communities.

***Annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-related Sexual Violence:***

For almost two decades, the UN Action Network has served as the primary consultation forum for the compilation and endorsement of the annual *Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV*. This *Report* serves not only as a public record of events, but also as a global advocacy instrument for driving the field forward in terms of articulating strategic recommendations to enhance CRSV prevention and response. Annually, the *Report* brings new protection concerns and information on CRSV to light, and additionally, serves as a global reference tool, as well as a basis for strategic advocacy and enhanced operational response. In 2025, as per usual practice, UN Action Focal Points worked with the penholder and country counterparts to bring timely and quality data and analysis into the report from across a range of sectors. The UN Action Steering Committee met at Principal-level in February to review and endorse the analysis and policy recommendations reflected in the 16<sup>th</sup> annual *Report* (published as S/2025/389), which was debated at the Security Council in August under the Presidency of Panama, with UN Action supporting preparations for the Open Debate, including the SRSG's statement to the Council, and disseminating the information widely across the UN system and to external partners.

Recommendations from this report have been widely cited and cross-referenced, including being brought into other Security Council debates and reports. For example, the 2025 annual *Report of the Secretary-General on Small arms and light weapons (S/2025/670)*, which was debated at the Security Council in November, recommends systematic collection and analysis of data on the use of weapons in conflict-related sexual violence incidents. This is a positive example of mainstreaming in practice.

## TOE INITIATIVES RELATED TO JUSTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2025, the Team of Experts continued to strengthen accountability for CRSV by supporting national authorities to advance the rule of law. Over the past year, the Team helped drive significant progress in investigations, prosecutions, and transitional justice processes, and undertook new deployments to the Central African Republic (CAR), Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Guinea, Syria, and Ukraine. Through this work, the Team of Experts contributed to improved access to justice for nearly 2,000 survivors and supported the establishment of institutions, jurisprudence, and legislation aimed at addressing and preventing future violations.

These achievements were made amid intensifying global pressures. Despite 16 years of demonstrated impact and increasing demand for the TOE's specialized assistance, including new requests from CAR, Colombia, Haiti, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Ukraine, investment in multilateral rule of law initiatives is contracting. While global military expenditure has reached unprecedented levels, Member State funding for the Team of Experts has declined, constraining its ability to respond to urgent situations where CRSV is occurring and to sustain long-term national reforms. As a result, several initiatives have already been scaled back, and continued funding shortfalls threaten to curtail survivors' access to justice.

As the Security Council mandated mechanism dedicated to supporting CRSV investigations and prosecutions, and one operating entirely through voluntary contributions, the Team of Experts is at a critical juncture. The UN80 reform process reaffirmed the TOE as a model mechanism for its co-lead structure, specialized expertise, and ability to deliver high-impact results at comparatively low cost. However, sustained political commitment and predictable resourcing remain essential to protect hard-won gains and ensure continued implementation of Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) and subsequent resolutions.

Despite current challenges, the Team's achievements in 2025 demonstrates that meaningful, survivor-centred progress at the national level is possible with sustained support from the international community.

### Supporting National Authorities

- In the **Central African Republic (CAR)**, efforts towards accountability for CRSV continued in 2025, albeit in a context marked by severe resource constraints and uneven institutional capacity. The TOE, in collaboration with MINUSCA and UNDP-CAR its co-lead partners on the ground, supported the implementation of the government's

commitments under the *Joint Communiqué between the United Nations and the Central African Republic on the Prevention and Fight Against Sexual Violence in Conflict* (2019). Engagement focused on moving forward the implementation of the national framework of cooperation to address CRSV, including the implementation of the National Action Plan, which continued to face gaps during the reporting period. The TOE engaged with national counterparts in the specialized sexual violence unit of the police and gendarmerie known as the *Unité Mixte d'Intervention Rapide et de Répression des Violences Sexuelles faites aux Femmes et aux Enfants* (UMIRR) where a diagnostic visit highlighted challenges related to staffing, resources and the sustainability of its operations and the need to support this landmark institution, while also providing material and technical resources so policing activities could continue. The TOE also engaged with the Special Criminal Court and ordinary courts, including through technical support to specialized investigative capacity and dialogue, which led to the organization of upcoming criminal sessions.

- In **Colombia**, following the high-level political engagement by the SRSR and the sustained political will from the government to advance accountability for CRSV, the TOE received two formal requests for technical assistance, an urgent request from the Special Jurisdiction for Peace (SJP) and a request from the Attorney General's Office (AGO). In view of the strict judicial timelines faced by the SJP, the TOE intensified its engagement in country despite an absence of necessary funds. The TOE embedded specialised CRSV expertise to support investigations under Macro-Case 11, the SJP's most recent and precedent setting "macro-case" addressing crimes that are gender-based, sexual, reproductive, or against individuals based on sexual orientation, gender expression or gender identity. Under Sub-Case 2 of Macro-Case 11, the SJP has already accredited 487 victims and organized 33 public hearings. Through multiple international expert deployments, the TOE strengthened investigative methodologies, supported voluntary hearings, and facilitated territorial consultations, while mobilizing donor support to the operationalization of investigative teams and strengthening evidence management for the SJP. In parallel, the TOE worked with the AGO on a diagnostic assessment of needs to reinforce its capacity to investigate and prosecute prior and ongoing CRSV cases falling outside the SJP's jurisdiction, which would guarantee a long-term sustainable CRSV accountability system in the country and grant broader access to justice to CRSV survivors.
- In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**, the escalation of hostilities in eastern provinces in 2025, significantly affected the functioning of judicial and law enforcement institutions in North and South Kivu. In this context, the TOE, undertook a five-month urgent deployment to DRC to assess the needs of judicial authorities in affected regions and adapt its technical engagement to the differentiated security and institutional contexts. This work is now informing justice-sector engagement across areas under M23 control and government-controlled territories in Ituri and the Grand Nord of North Kivu. In government-controlled areas, the TOE further engaged with Special Police for the Protection of Children and the Prevention of Sexual Violence, magistrates, and civil society actors to address challenges negatively affecting the progress of CRSV cases across the penal chain. Technical exchanges with military justice actors addressed the integration of CRSV charges in cases ordinarily and primarily pursued as security-related offenses. At the national level, the TOE contributed to strengthening coordination on accountability for international crimes, including CRSV, notably through engagement with the High Military Court and support to the establishment of a new national coordination mechanism on international crimes. Following the visit of the SRSR-SVC in July 2025, the TOE also supported technical dialogue related to the development of roadmaps for the national army

and police aimed at strengthening prevention and response to CRSV committed by state actors. In parallel, the TOE engaged with the National Reparations Fund (FONAREV) through technical exchanges related to the development of its operational strategy and participated in discussions during the *First National Forum on the Right to Reparation*. The TOE further engaged with the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on the DRC established by the Human Rights Council and with Member States through briefings and exchanges on developments related to accountability for CRSV.

- In **Guinea**, the TOE continued its long-standing engagement, rooted in the *Joint Communiqué between the Government of Guinea and the United Nations on the Fight against Sexual Violence* (2011), in support of the accountability process for the 28 September 2009 massacre and mass rape in and around the stadium in Conakry. Following the July 2024 first-instance judgment convicting former senior officials for crimes against humanity, including sexual violence, the TOE focused in 2025 on consolidating accountability gains amid a shifting political landscape. This included supporting survivor-centred judicial follow-up, strengthening victim participation and protection, and advising on the implementation of administrative reparations. The TOE provided targeted technical assistance through training of 27 magistrates from across the country, high-level consultations with national authorities, and the deployment of its Senior Judicial Adviser to monitor and support remaining criminal proceedings on the 28 September 2009 events that commenced on 18 December 2025. These efforts ensured that ongoing and new proceedings, as well as reparations processes, align with international standards and safeguard survivors' rights. Indeed, as of the time of writing, 185 survivors of sexual violence have been provided compensation through Guinea's reparation process on a priority basis.
- In **South Sudan**, CRSV and other serious violations remain persistent, widespread and largely unaddressed. The TOE was unable to engage directly in 2025 primarily due to lack of budget and amid the deteriorating political and security situation. The Nasir bombing followed by the house arrest of the First Vice President Riek Machar, who is now on trial for murder and treason together with seven other senior opposition leaders, threatened the collapse of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan and to reverse the gains made in the past eleven years. Nevertheless, the TOE maintained close oversight of the developments on the ground and participated in coordination meetings and regular security briefings with UNMISS and other relevant partners. This engagement ensured that the Team of Experts remained appraised of evolving risks related to CRSV and positioned to provide advice as needed.
- In **Sudan**, the TOE focused its engagement on supporting international and UN accountability efforts related to CRSV amid ongoing armed conflict and institutional disruption. In April 2025, the TOE supported the re-engagement of the SRSF-SVC with Sudanese authorities, contributing to the signing of a renewed *Framework of Cooperation between the United Nations and the Government of Sudan on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-Related Sexual Violence*, which invited the TOE to provide justice support. The TOE also provided technical input into the development of an associated implementation plan. In parallel, the TOE strengthened coordination with international accountability mechanisms through engagement with the Fact-Finding Mission on Sudan, including participation in a consultation on accountability held in Nairobi in May 2025, where it contributed technical expertise and supported joint advocacy efforts on accountability for CRSV. Sudan remains one of the contexts within the Secretary-General's annual reports

with the highest rates of allegations of CRSV reported; but the TOE will only be able to respond to requests for support if it receives sufficient funding from donors.

- In **Syria**, following the fall of the Assad regime and building on its existing network of civil society partners, the TOE was able to rapidly respond to the new circumstances to ensure the integration of CRSV and survivor centred and trauma informed approaches in the transitional justice mechanism. In view of the window of opportunity created by the creations of the National Commission for Transitional Justice (NCTJ) by the interim authorities, the Team of Experts intentionally redirected some of its resources and raised urgent seed funding to allow for early engagement. It promptly deployed an initial in-country scoping mission to Damascus in August–September 2025 to engage national authorities and counterparts in a dialogue and carried out a follow-up mission in November 2025, providing technical support to the NCTJ, including a briefing to Commissioners and Advisors on CRSV, the organization of a dedicated roundtable on accountability and survivor-centred approaches, and a dialogue to identify concrete next steps regarding transitional justice measures for survivors of CRSV. The TOE also engaged with the Ministry of Justice and the Judicial Training Institute on strengthening judicial readiness to deal with CRSV cases, including through comparative experiences. As a result of the engagement, the TOE received a formal written request from the NCTJ for continued support to address the needs of the national response to sexual violence, develop a coherent national strategy, and receive tailored comparative advice, alongside parallel discussions on a pilot initiative with social and health authorities to strengthen integrated access to justice for CRSV.
- In **Ukraine**, the TOE expanded its support to national authorities to promote consistent survivor-centred approaches across the justice chain and enhance national capacity to investigate and prosecute complex CRSV cases in line with survivor-centered best practices. As part of its partnership with the Office of the Prosecutor General (OPG) and in line with the OPG's *Strategy for a Victim- and Witness-Centered Approach to Conflict Related Sexual Violence Case Management*, the TOE: (i) launched an advanced workshop series on *Strategic Case Building for Crimes of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* focusing on pattern detection and analysis, prosecuting CRSV as a crime against humanity and practicing trauma-informed interviewing; (ii) extended the deployment of its international criminal litigation expert embedded in the OPG to provide regular mentoring and advice on the prosecution of complex CRSV crimes; and (iii) supported the adoption of the first case management system tailored to the specific requirements of the CRSV Specialized Unit. This assistance contributed to the filing of the first criminal case in Ukraine which identifies CRSV as policy-driven rather than an “opportunistic” offence and invokes command responsibility. The technical expertise provided by the TOE also contributed to the continued increase in CRSV cases under the purview of the OPG. As of 31 December 2025, the CRSV Specialized Unit documented 391 instances of CRSV – a 16% increase from the previous year – and issued at least 95 notices of suspicion and 64 indictments in 67 proceedings, resulting in 16 convictions *in absentia*. To reinforce and anchor survivor-centred investigations for the long term, the TOE expanded its mentoring project for the National Police of Ukraine’s (NPU) War Crimes Unit, providing in-person mentoring, joint case reviews, and tailored trainings. This contributed to new investigative leads and improved trauma-informed interviewing skills, as acknowledged by both the police and survivor organizations. In 2025, the TOE also launched a bespoke mentoring project for the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), including a review of its questionnaire for interviewing Ukrainian prisoners of war who may have experienced CRSV. The TOE-

revised, trauma-informed questionnaire was formally endorsed and is now in use. The TOE also partnered with the Coordination Center for Legal Aid Provision (CCLAP) to strengthen legal aid for CRSV survivors. As a result, the CCLAP mapped existing capacity, adopted a CRSV curriculum for staff and lawyers, and is reviewing TOE proposed guidelines on effective legal representation. Additionally, the TOE and UNODC partnered with the Ministry of Social Policy to support the development of the 2026–2030 Strategy and Action Plan on Countering Trafficking in Persons, which resulted in the inclusion of the nexus between CRSV and trafficking in persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation in the draft Strategy under consideration by Ukrainian authorities. Finally, the TOE continued to advocate for the implementation of *Law No. 4067-IX on Legal and Social Protection of the Rights of Victims of Sexual Violence Related to the Aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and Urgent Interim Reparations*.

### Thematic Support

Building on the lessons learned over the 16 years of the Team of Experts’ mandate, the TOE has developed cross-cutting thematic workstreams aimed at bolstering progress through the sharing of knowledge and capacity, and by creating synergies and solidarity across national contexts, judicial authorities, and civil society groups. **Thematically**, the Team of Experts progressed on critical crosscutting workstreams essential to advancing holistic and survivor-centred accountability for CRSV. This included the creation of a ***Conflict-Related Sexual Violence Prosecution Network*** to advance the investigation and prosecution of CRSV; survivor centred and trauma informed methodologies; cross-cutting support to transitional justice and reparations processes; support to initiatives for CRSV accountability in the context of transnational crimes (such as terrorism and trafficking in persons) and legislative advice and support based in part on the Office of the SRS-G-SVC's *Model Legislative Provisions and Guidance on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* (2021).

- In response to the need identified in 2024 during the first ever *International Conference of Prosecutors on Accountability for CRSV* for a rapid and practical knowledge exchange amongst national prosecutors, the TOE developed the blueprint for a **CRSV Prosecution Network** to bolster prosecutors’ and practitioners’ ability to meaningfully prosecute CRSV in compliance with international standards and best practices in their jurisdiction. The CRSV Prosecution Network includes two pillars: a public practice centre to display and make publicly available a variety of training materials, tools, and best practices and a members-only knowledge exchange community that will serve as a forum for informal judicial cooperation in real time.
- As part of this endeavour, the TOE developed and tested a new unique CRSV jurisprudence database, which will be embedded in the existing SHERLOC-portal hosted by UNODC.
- On **policing**, the TOE continued to enhance capacities of national investigators. The Team of Experts provided targeted capacity building workshops for 55 investigators in Ukraine and delivered three “on the job” mentoring sessions on how to strengthen cases of CRSV. These efforts resulted in improved trauma-informed interview techniques that have been acknowledged as producing better leads and welcomed by survivor groups as a result of improved engagement with authorities. Building on the series of scenario training video modules on trauma-informed and survivor-centred interview techniques developed in 2024, in 2025 the TOE disseminated the tool among police, justice, and other accountability actors and partner institutions in 2025. Requests from 15 organisations to

use the videos in training sessions were received leading to 320 prosecutors, investigators, lawyers and judges being trained using these videos, contributing to more ethical, effective and survivor-centred justice processes. Additionally, the police expert collaborated with national authorities in Ukraine to review and redesign a template used for interviewing prisoners of war which was formally endorsed and is now in use. Further, a module on *Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Investigations* for the Ethiopian Police University was reviewed with the aim of ensuring incorporation of CRSV in alignment with international standards and best practices. A briefing session was organised for *Special Police Teams* on sexual and gender-based violence and CRSV to facilitate exchange of good practices in the investigation of CRSV, drawing on operational experiences from diverse mission settings.

- **On transnational crimes**, the TOE continued to develop tools to strengthen the investigation and prosecution of CRSV in the context of terrorism and trafficking in persons. The Team of Experts continued to raise awareness of the need for justice for CRSV in terrorism contexts and build the capacity for the prosecution of sexual violence crimes in the context of terrorism. Regarding **trafficking in persons**, in Ukraine, the TOE and UNODC supported national consultations and the drafting of Ukraine's 2026-2030 Strategy and Action Plan on Trafficking (Strategy on Trafficking), to promote its alignment with EU acquis and international best practices. Together with the Government of Belgium, in May 2025, the TOE and UNODC organized a study visit to Brussels for Ukrainian representatives to promote peer-to-peer exchanges on the legal and policy frameworks of Belgium and EU institutions on trafficking in human beings, with a focus on sexual exploitation and building on the EU Anti-trafficking Directive and the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings. As a follow-up to the visit and to facilitate their consideration by Ukrainian prosecutors and investigators, the TOE translated into Ukrainian the Belgian Royal Decree of 2004 on the fight against smuggling and trafficking of human beings, and the Guidelines of the Belgian Government on Inter-disciplinary Cooperation for addressing human trafficking. As a result of these efforts, the OPG's CRSV Specialized Unit was included in the OPG working group on trafficking to pursue joint prosecutions of CRSV and trafficking in persons, and the nexus between CRSV and trafficking in persons was reflected in the draft national Strategy on Trafficking.
- **On legislative initiatives**, the Team of Experts continued to provide bespoke legislative analyses upon request. The TOE analyses legislation from two perspectives: (i) how existing domestic law can be used to prosecute CRSV and (ii) how Member States' substantive and procedural law can be amended to ensure more robust survivor-centred and trauma-informed prosecutions with due process of law. In 2025, the Team of Experts engaged in legislative analyses in Syria of existing law and provided comments to the draft law on transitional justice. In Ukraine, the TOE provided expert advice on proposed draft amendments regarding both sexual violence and victims protections to the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine to conform with international standards and Ukraine's adoption of the Rome Statute into its domestic law. The Team continued to follow law reform efforts in Libya, Somalia, and South Sudan and has provided advice on reparations laws in DRC, Iraq and Ukraine. The Team also supports Member States with the implementation of the Office of the SRSB-SVC's *Model Legislative Provisions and Guidance on the Investigation and Prosecution of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence* (2021), which provides state-of-the-art legislative provisions and commentary for the use of legislators and other practitioners in reforming both their substantive and procedural laws. As of 2025, the Team of Experts released translations of the *Model Legislative Provisions* in Arabic, French, Spanish, and Ukrainian in addition to its original English version. All are available online.

- In terms of management, the Team continued to strengthen its overall efficiency, notably through enhanced monitoring and evaluation practices and more streamlined work processes. Building on the findings and recommendations of the independent midterm review of the 2020–2024 Joint Programme, the Team of Experts developed a new 2026–2030 Joint Programme, marking the fourth phase of its work which was adopted by the co-leads and will form the basis of the TOE’s engagement with member states and donors. This next phase builds on past achievements and seeks to further reinforce national capacities, improve coordination mechanisms, and enhance global accountability for CRSV.

For additional information on the country specific and thematic topics referenced above, please see the 2025 annual report of the Team of Experts.

## MOVING FORWARD: CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

### UN ACTION

At the end of 2025, the UN Action Network made a strategic decision to extend its Workplan and Strategic Framework for another year, in order to consolidate gains made and align with the extension of the CRSV-MPTF, which will now run to 2030.

The extension will allow for an extensive external evaluation of UN Action’s work over the past five years, bringing together half a decade of lessons learned in order to establish an even more coordinated, cohesive and effective network that is fit for purpose amidst the changes of the UN80 and Humanitarian reset processes, allowing for a clear and focused way forward. The evaluation will include Network Members, CRSV focal points at country level, partner organisations from civil society including survivor’s networks and UN Member States, both those affected by conflict and those that champion the cause through their support of UN Action.

In terms of resource mobilization, while in previous years UN Action could rely for the most part on regular, multi-year core funding, in acknowledgement of the changing funding landscape and donor attention, the Network has increased its efforts to secure core contributions for its strategic priorities, whilst bringing on board new Member State donors for country and/or thematically delineated funds, and encouraged donors to provide in kind support such as the contribution of JPOs, as received from Italy. UN Action will actively partner with allied Member States to ensure that they are intrinsic to UN Action’s participatory approach to addressing CRSV. This approach will extend into 2026 as UN Action actively reassesses its fundraising strategy to adapt to an even more constrained financial environment.

The network continues to grow even more deeply across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by expanding the roll-out of flagship knowledge products that have been developed including the *Framework for the Prevention of CRSV* and *Matrix of Early-Warning Indicators of CRSV*. This entails adapting the recommendations from each of the knowledge products to specific contexts and applying them based on requests from S/WPAs and CRSV focal points at country level, such as in South Sudan, Sudan, and CAR.

With the increasing reality of mission drawdowns and transitions, and the need to ensure the continuity of the MARA and sustain protection and response measures for CRSV survivors and those at risk in the absence of peacekeeping or special political missions, or in contexts where CRSV capacity has been weakened, UN Action will provide capacity, coordination and operational support including in Syria, Sudan and Haiti.

UN Action prioritises inclusion and intersectionality as part of its survivor-centred approach to preventing and responding to CRSV. This recognises that survivors are unique individuals. The Network's initiatives will seek to advocate for and empower survivors by prioritising their needs, perspectives and wishes, and will pay special attention to intersecting inequalities based on, inter alia, ethnicity, religion, migratory status, disability, age, political affiliation, sexual orientation and gender identity, and HIV status. In 2025 the Network initiated activities to directly support SOGIESC survivors and those at risk in Ukraine and elsewhere and will further develop this workstream in 2026. It will also harness lessons learned from its operational programming to ensure all of UN Action's efforts are inclusive of people with disabilities.

To mark 20 years since the launch of UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict Network which pioneered the global agenda on CRSV as a threat to security and impediment to the restoration of peace, launching a transformative trajectory of normative, institutional and operational change, UN Action will launch a commemorative campaign to elevate its platform and widen its presence.

As per its proven track record of almost 20 years of advocacy, knowledge-building and operational country-level support, UN Action will focus on its clear strategic priorities while responding to rapidly shifting situations of concern, using all means at its disposal to stay field-focused, ensure sustainability through local ownership, and prioritize the prevention of CRSV. It will work with its signature synergy of action, efficiency and creativity in the current challenging financial operating environment to maintain momentum despite negative trends on the WPS and gender equality agenda globally, guided by the SRSG-SVC's vision, the shared goals, mandates and capacities of its 27 Network members, successive Security Council resolutions on CRSV adopted since 2008, and above all, the needs, rights and aspirations of survivors themselves.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS

Overall, the Team of Experts' interventions in 2025 have demonstrated that significant strides can be made in the fight against CRSV with the necessary resources. However, the increasing requests from national counterparts for the TOE's expertise and support in investigating and prosecuting CRSV have exceeded its current capacity and funding level, underscoring the need for additional resources to meet this critical demand.

Going forward, the Team of Experts will continue to focus on (i) strengthening political and resource commitments from national authorities, as well as regional and international entities, to promote and support survivor-centred, holistic justice and accountability for CRSV; (ii) enhancing technical and operational capacity, as well as understanding, of national authorities regarding the full range of justice mechanisms, including specialized knowledge on investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating CRSV crimes in line with international standards and a survivor-centred approach; and (iii) improving coordination, facilitation, and knowledge-sharing among national, regional and international actors working to address accountability for CRSV.

For additional information on the 2025 country priorities of the Team of Experts, please see the 2025 annual report of the Team of Experts

# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation/Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme. The total approved budget represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for financial allocation purposes.

### **Contribution Agreement**

Standard Administrative Arrangement and/or European Commission contribution agreement between contributor/donor and MPTF Office.

### **Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a contributor to a Fund in a signed donor agreement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed donor agreement.

### **Delivery Rate**

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported

### **Participating Organization**

An Organization that receives funding directly from the Administrative Agent in a Fund, as represented by signing the applicable legal agreement with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

### **Project Closure**

Projects that have surpassed the project end date but have not yet submitted the final narrative report US Dollar Amount

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund reported to the AA.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred. MPTF Office will report a project financially closed once the financial report(s) has been received and any balance of funds refunded.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is deemed operationally closed once all activities funded for Participating Organization(s) have been concluded, and the

by a Participating Organization or Non-UN Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organizations.

**Net Funded Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

Steering Committee has approved the final narrative report.

**US Dollar Amount**

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.

**Transferred Funds**

Funds transferred to Participating Organizations by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the Steering Committee's request.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction .....	4
1. Sources and Uses of Funds .....	5
2. Partner Contributions .....	6
3. Interest Earned .....	7
4. Transfer Of Funds .....	8
5. Expenditure and Financial Delivery Rates .....	9
6. Cost Recovery .....	11
7. Accountability and Transparency .....	11
8. Direct Cost .....	11
9. Annexes .....	12

## INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the Terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the donor agreement signed with contributors/donors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and donor agreements with contributors/donors. It receives, administers and manages contributions,

and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 27 March 2019 to 31 December 2025 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>).

## 2025 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December 2025. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

### 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December 2025, 23 contributors deposited US\$ 56,691,817 and US\$ 922,265 was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ 57,614,082.

Of this amount, US\$ 48,109,711 has been net funded to 15 Participating Organizations, of which US\$ 37,460,400 has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ 556,073. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** as of 31 December 2025.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2025	Total
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	46,448,672	10,243,145	56,691,817
<b>Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>46,448,672</b>	<b>10,243,145</b>	<b>56,691,817</b>
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	528,481	392,293	920,774
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	1,491	-	1,491
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>46,978,644</b>	<b>10,635,438</b>	<b>57,614,082</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	38,459,533	10,593,222	49,052,756
<b>Sub-Total Transfers</b>	<b>38,459,533</b>	<b>10,593,222</b>	<b>49,052,756</b>
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(647,653)	(295,392)	(943,045)
<b>Sub-Total Refunds</b>	<b>(647,653)</b>	<b>(295,392)</b>	<b>(943,045)</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	453,642	102,431	556,073
Bank Charges	846	244	1,090
Other Expenditures	10,845	-	10,845
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>38,277,213</b>	<b>10,400,506</b>	<b>48,677,719</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>8,701,432</b>	<b>234,932</b>	<b>8,936,363</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	9,251,640	8,701,432	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>8,701,432</b>	<b>8,936,363</b>	<b>8,936,363</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	37,811,880	10,297,831	48,109,711
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	26,318,599	11,141,800	37,460,400
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>11,493,281</b>	<b>(843,969)</b>	<b>10,649,312</b>

## 2.CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2025**.

The **Conflict-Related Sexual Violence MPTF** is currently being funded by **23** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December **2025** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2025**.

**Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
City of Paris	116,265	116,265
European Union	1,364,068	1,084,480
Government of Austria	357,186	357,186
Government of Belgium	2,500,839	2,500,839
Government of Canada	3,358,491	3,358,491
Government of Denmark	2,561,333	2,561,333
Government of Estonia	442,250	442,250
Government of Finland	678,335	678,335
Government of Germany	13,288,216	13,288,216
Government of Italy	118,478	118,478
Government of Japan	7,142,939	7,142,939
Government of Lithuania	175,397	175,397
Government of Luxembourg	40,055	40,055
Government of Netherlands	1,790,441	1,790,441
Government of Norway	8,832,654	8,832,654
Government of Poland	135,465	135,465
Government of Slovenia	17,600	17,600
Government of Switzerland	550,203	550,203
Government of the United Kingdom (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office)	3,213,161	3,213,161
Government of the United Kingdom (other)	4,897,380	4,897,380
Government of Turkey	7,468	7,468
Government of United Arab Emirates	149,355	149,355
Sida	5,233,827	5,233,827
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56,971,405</b>	<b>56,691,817</b>

### 3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2025**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **920,774**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **1,491**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **922,265**. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	528,481	392,293	920,774
<b>Total: Fund Interest Earned</b>	<b>528,481</b>	<b>392,293</b>	<b>920,774</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
UNODC	1,491	-	1,491
<b>Total: Agency Interest Earned</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,491</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>529,973</b>	<b>392,293</b>	<b>922,265</b>

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December 2025, the AA has transferred US\$ **49,052,756** to 15 Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount to Participating Organization (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
IOM	2,502,309	(110,371)	2,391,939	-	(16,063)	(16,063)	2,502,309	(126,434)	2,375,875
ITC	386,324	-	386,324	-	-	-	386,324	-	386,324
OHCHR	3,272,281	-	3,272,281	635,270	(2,750)	632,519	3,907,550	(2,750)	3,904,800
OSRSG_SVC	11,897,304	-	11,897,304	6,503,958	-	6,503,958	18,401,262	-	18,401,262
UNDP	8,224,656	(293,040)	7,931,617	1,264,175	(172,902)	1,091,273	9,488,831	(465,942)	9,022,889
UNDPO	2,472,245	-	2,472,245	786,721	-	786,721	3,258,966	-	3,258,966
UNDPPA	213,999	(213,999)	-	-	-	-	213,999	(213,999)	-
UNFPA	3,786,400	(3,135)	3,783,265	-	(47,513)	(47,513)	3,786,400	(50,648)	3,735,752
UNHCR	859,249	(18,335)	840,914	658,970	-	658,970	1,518,219	(18,335)	1,499,884
UNICEF	295,421	(6,231)	289,190	-	-	-	295,421	(6,231)	289,190
UNITAD	293,591	-	293,591	-	(56,163)	(56,163)	293,591	(56,163)	237,428
UNMISS	14,889	-	14,889	-	-	-	14,889	-	14,889
UNODC	1,311,202	(2,543)	1,308,658	344,142	-	344,142	1,655,344	(2,543)	1,652,800
UNWOMEN	1,978,325	-	1,978,325	399,987	-	399,987	2,378,312	-	2,378,312
WHO	951,339	-	951,339	-	-	-	951,339	-	951,339
<b>Grand</b>	<b>38,459,533</b>	<b>(647,653)</b>	<b>37,811,880</b>	<b>10,593,222</b>	<b>(295,392)</b>	<b>10,297,831</b>	<b>49,052,756</b>	<b>(943,045)</b>	<b>48,109,711</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint Programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2025** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/csv00>.

## 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2025**, US\$ **10,297,831** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **11,141,800** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **48,109,711** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 37,460,400**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **77.86** percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Cumulative	
IOM	2,502,309	2,375,875	1,325,098	793,010	2,118,108	89.15
ITC	386,324	386,324	-	386,042	386,042	99.93
OHCHR	5,471,906	3,904,800	2,887,911	590,861	3,478,772	89.09
OSRSG_SVC	35,668,244	18,401,262	9,077,934	3,223,116	12,301,050	66.85
UNDP	13,559,535	9,022,889	5,725,517	1,521,513	7,247,030	80.32
UNDPO	6,083,264	3,258,966	1,991,865	617,328	2,609,192	80.06
UNFPA	3,786,400	3,735,752	2,270,119	1,425,872	3,695,991	98.94
UNHCR	1,963,189	1,499,884	782,253	61,536	843,789	56.26
UNICEF	295,421	289,190	289,190	-	289,190	100.00
UNITAD	293,591	237,428	237,391	(1)	237,390	99.98
UNMISS	14,889	14,889	-	14,905	14,905	100.11
UNODC	2,194,945	1,652,800	521,654	721,155	1,242,809	75.19
UNWOMEN	2,546,051	2,378,312	818,334	1,230,743	2,049,077	86.16
WHO	951,338	951,339	391,335	555,720	947,055	99.55
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>75,717,406</b>	<b>48,109,711</b>	<b>26,318,599</b>	<b>11,141,800</b>	<b>37,460,400</b>	<b>77.86</b>

## 5.2. Expenditures Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting.

**Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	14,540,052	5,404,959	19,945,011	56.99
Supplies, commodities and materials	235,988	8,010	243,999	0.70
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	740,340	119,586	859,926	2.46
Contractual Services Expenses	2,753,848	2,063,169	4,817,017	13.76
Travel	1,895,280	535,504	2,430,784	6.95
Transfers and Grants	849,955	853,582	1,703,537	4.87
General Operating	3,526,066	1,470,054	4,996,120	14.28
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>24,541,529</b>	<b>10,454,863</b>	<b>34,996,392</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	1,777,070	686,937	2,464,008	7.04
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>26,318,599</b>	<b>11,141,800</b>	<b>37,460,400</b>	<b>-</b>

**1 Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed upon for on-going projects. Once projects is financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

## 6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2025, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of the contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2025, US\$ **556,073** has been charged in AA fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7%<sup>3</sup> indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period US\$ **686,937** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **2,464,008** as of 31 December 2025.

## 7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<https://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed daily from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

---

<sup>3</sup> 6.5% for WFP and UNHCR

## **8. DIRECT COSTS**

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2025, no Direct Costs have been charged to the Fund.

**Conflict-Related Sexual  
Violence MPTF**  
Annexes to Financial Report

## Annex 1. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY THEME

Annex 1 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Theme by project and Participating Organization

### Annex 1 Expenditure by Project within Theme

Theme / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Team of Experts and RoL</b>							
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	Financially Closed	500,000	454,951	454,951	100.00
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,605,026	1,605,026	1,605,026	100.00
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	Project Closed	1,893,849	1,893,849	1,883,670	99.46
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	Project Closed	6,525,631	6,525,631	6,370,063	97.62
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	Project Closed	2,221,259	2,221,259	2,162,759	97.37
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	Project Closed	2,573,397	2,573,396	2,609,192	101.39
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	Operationally Closed	1,259,845	1,011,854	947,242	93.61
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Uk	OHCHR	Project Closed	865,649	865,649	865,649	100.00
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law	UNDP	Operationally Closed	294,250	129,448	129,448	100.00
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacit	UNODC	Financially Closed	202,041	199,497	199,497	100.00
00133846	Developing a Comprehensive Rep	IOM	Financially Closed	220,741	110,371	110,371	100.00
00140018	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	Project Closed	367,545	367,545	240,750	65.50
00140049	UNITAD -TOE expertise to assist	UNITAD	Operationally Closed	293,591	237,428	237,390	99.98
00140133	Support to national judicial a	UNDP	Operationally Closed	315,562	315,562	308,296	97.70
00140162	Support accountability CSV cri	UNDP	Operationally Closed	550,853	542,753	542,753	100.00
00140195	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	149,946	131,611	131,611	100.00
00140265	Strengthening Do No Harm	IOM	Financially Closed	100,002	100,002	100,002	100.00
00140296	Global Programme against Traff	UNODC	On Going	388,483	388,483	246,581	63.47
00140675	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	214,000	214,000	214,000	100.00
00140694	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	Operationally Closed	126,795	110,732	237,527	214.51
00140921	Accountability for CRSV Crimes	UNDP	On Going	1,014,053	1,014,053	551,050	54.34
00141082	Advanced Tech & tools crimes i	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	214,000	214,000	-	-
00141121	Support of UN HRMM in Ukraine	OHCHR	On Going	310,942	310,942	219,420	70.57
00141242	Jurisprudence Database Sexual	UNODC	On Going	674,501	134,900	22,834	16.93
00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	OHCHR	On Going	1,888,683	324,328	-	-
00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	19,663,256	3,043,850	51,675	1.70
00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	UNDP	On Going	4,643,532	572,829	-	-

00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	UNDPO	On Going	3,509,867	685,570	-	-
00141365	Programme conjoint des Nations	UNDP	Project Closed	217,210	217,210	-	-
00141372	Initiation plan for the Support	UNDP	On Going	195,956	195,956	-	-
00141381	Laying the Foundations for Rul	UNDP	Project Closed	147,846	147,846	-	-
<b>Team of Experts and RoL: Total</b>				<b>53,148,310</b>	<b>26,860,530</b>	<b>20,441,756</b>	<b>76.10</b>

Theme/ Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>UN Action</b>							
00119677	CRSV_UNA01_Secretariat	OSRSG_SVC	Project Closed	8,443,913	8,006,030	5,740,904	71.71
00119677	CRSV_UNA01_Secretariat	UNWOMEN	Project Closed	661,218	625,142	578,269	92.50
00121092	CRSV_UNA02_Somalia	IOM	Financially Closed	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA03_MENA	UNFPA	Financially Closed	295,100	291,965	291,965	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA03_MENA	UNHCR	Financially Closed	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA03_MENA	UNICEF	Financially Closed	295,421	289,190	289,190	100.00
00131519	CRSV_UNA04_DRC	OHCHR	Financially Closed	512,782	510,032	510,032	100.00
00140098	CRSV_UNA05_Mali	UNFPA	Financially Closed	900,583	853,070	853,070	100.00
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	IOM	On Going	1,323,590	1,323,590	1,065,823	80.53
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNDP	On Going	594,143	594,143	545,507	91.81
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNFPA	On Going	1,892,525	1,892,525	1,870,206	98.82
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNODC	On Going	929,920	929,920	773,896	83.22
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNWOMEN	On Going	1,465,233	1,465,233	1,451,677	99.07
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	WHO	On Going	951,338	951,339	947,055	99.55
00140598	CRSV_UNA07_South Sudan	ITC	Operationally Closed	386,324	386,324	386,042	99.93
00140598	CRSV_UNA07_South Sudan	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	498,192	498,192	481,106	96.57
00140598	CRSV_UNA07_South Sudan	UNMISS	Operationally Closed	14,889	14,889	14,905	100.11
00140682	CRSV_UNA08_Sudan	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	200,000	200,000	199,644	99.82
00140682	CRSV_UNA08_Sudan	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
00141046	CRSV_UNA09_Secretariat	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	937,004	776,531	125,327	16.14
00141046	CRSV_UNA09_Secretariat	UNWOMEN	On Going	419,601	287,937	19,131	6.64
00141217	CRSV_UNA10_Sudan	OSRSG_SVC	On Going	98,440	49,220	13,081	26.58
00141217	CRSV_UNA10_Sudan	UNHCR	On Going	889,940	444,970	2,875	0.65
<b>UN Action: Total</b>				<b>22,569,095</b>	<b>21,249,181</b>	<b>17,018,643</b>	<b>80.09</b>

<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>75,717,406</b>	<b>48,109,711</b>	<b>37,460,400</b>	<b>77.86</b>
--------------------	--	--	--	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------------

## Annex 2. EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT GROUPED BY COUNTRY

Annex 2 displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Country by project and Participating Organization

Table Annex 2 Expenditure by Project, grouped by Country

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Central African Republic (the)</b>						
00119441	TOE#2_JP CAR Support to RoL	UNDP	1,605,026	1,605,026	1,605,026	100.00
00141372	Initiation plan for the Support	UNDP	195,956	195,956	-	-
<b>Central African Republic (the): Total</b>			<b>1,800,981</b>	<b>1,800,981</b>	<b>1,605,026</b>	<b>89.12</b>
<b>Congo (the Democratic Republic of the)</b>						
00119269	TOE#1-JP-DRC_Criminal justice	UNDP	500,000	454,951	454,951	100.00
00125158	JP DRC Justice Reform	UNDP	1,259,845	1,011,854	947,242	93.61
00141365	Programme conjoint des Nations	UNDP	217,210	217,210	-	-
<b>Congo (the Democratic Republic of the): Total</b>			<b>1,977,055</b>	<b>1,684,015</b>	<b>1,402,193</b>	<b>83.26</b>
<b>Global and Interregional</b>						
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OHCHR	1,893,849	1,893,849	1,883,670	99.46
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	OSRSG_SVC	6,525,631	6,525,631	6,370,063	97.62
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDP	2,221,259	2,221,259	2,162,759	97.37
00119442	TOE#3_JP TOE	UNDPO	2,573,397	2,573,396	2,609,192	101.39
00119677	CRSV_UNA01_Secretariat	OSRSG_SVC	8,443,913	8,006,030	5,740,904	71.71
00119677	CRSV_UNA01_Secretariat	UNWOMEN	661,218	625,142	578,269	92.50
00127031	CRSV_UNA03_MENA	UNFPA	295,100	291,965	291,965	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA03_MENA	UNHCR	295,303	295,303	295,303	100.00
00127031	CRSV_UNA03_MENA	UNICEF	295,421	289,190	289,190	100.00
00131519	CRSV_UNA04_DRC	OHCHR	512,782	510,032	510,032	100.00
00133331	Advancing the Rule of Law	UNDP	294,250	129,448	129,448	100.00
00133846	Developing a Comprehensive Rep	IOM	220,741	110,371	110,371	100.00
00140018 <sup>4</sup>	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	367,545	367,545	240,750	65.50
00140049	UNITAD -TOE expertise to assist	UNITAD	293,591	237,428	237,390	99.98
00140098	CRSV_UNA05_Mali	UNFPA	900,583	853,070	853,070	100.00

<sup>4</sup> According to IOM, \$126,795 should be removed from project 00140018 and applied to project 00140694. This should balance the transfer amount and the expenditure for 00140018. The discrepancy of \$126,795 relates to a different project (ID: 00140694), due to a title duplication error. This will be reflected in subsequent reporting periods.

00140133	Support to national judicial a	UNDP	315,562	315,562	308,296	97.70
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	IOM	1,323,590	1,323,590	1,065,823	80.53
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNDP	594,143	594,143	545,507	91.81
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNFPA	1,892,525	1,892,525	1,870,206	98.82
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNODC	929,920	929,920	773,896	83.22
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	UNWOMEN	1,465,233	1,465,233	1,451,677	99.07
00140335	CRSV_UNA06_Ukraine	WHO	951,338	951,339	947,055	99.55
00140675	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	214,000	214,000	214,000	100.00
00140682	CRSV_UNA_08_Sudan	UNFPA	200,000	200,000	199,644	99.82
00140682	CRSV_UNA_08_Sudan	UNHCR	200,000	200,000	200,000	100.00
00141046	CRSV_UNA09_Secretariat	OSRSG_SVC	937,004	776,531	125,327	16.14
00141046	CRSV_UNA09_Secretariat	UNWOMEN	419,601	287,937	19,131	6.64
00141082	Advanced Tech & tools crimes i	UNHCR	214,000	214,000	-	-
00141242	Jurisprudence Database ? Sexual	UNODC	674,501	134,900	22,834	16.93
00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	OHCHR	1,888,683	324,328	-	-
00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	OSRSG_SVC	19,663,256	3,043,850	51,675	1.70
00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	UNDP	4,643,532	572,829	-	-
00141332	Team of Experts Joint Programme	UNDPO	3,509,867	685,570	-	-
<b>Global and Interregional: Total</b>			<b>65,831,338</b>	<b>39,055,915</b>	<b>30,097,447</b>	<b>77.06</b>

<b>Iraq</b>						
00140265	Strengthening Do No Harm	IOM	100,002	100,002	100,002	100.00
<b>Iraq: Total</b>			<b>100,002</b>	<b>100,002</b>	<b>100,002</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Nigeria</b>						
00133449	Strengthening Nigerian Capacit	UNODC	202,041	199,497	199,497	100.00
<b>Nigeria: Total</b>			<b>202,041</b>	<b>199,497</b>	<b>199,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Somalia</b>						
00121092	CRSV_UNA02_Somalia	IOM	363,636	363,636	363,636	100.00
<b>Somalia: Total</b>			<b>363,636</b>	<b>363,636</b>	<b>363,636</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>South Sudan</b>						
00140598	CRSV_UNA07_South Sudan	ITC	386,324	386,324	386,042	99.93
00140598	CRSV_UNA07_South Sudan	UNFPA	498,192	498,192	481,106	96.57
00140598	CRSV_UNA07_South Sudan	UNMISS	14,889	14,889	14,905	100.11

<b>South Sudan: Total</b>			<b>899,405</b>	<b>899,405</b>	<b>882,053</b>	<b>98.07</b>
<b>Sudan (the)</b>						
00141217	CRSV_UNA10_Sudan	OSRSG_SVC	98,440	49,220	13,081	26.58
00141217	CRSV_UNA10_Sudan	UNHCR	889,940	444,970	2,875	0.65
<b>Sudan (the): Total</b>			<b>988,380</b>	<b>494,190</b>	<b>15,956</b>	<b>3.23</b>
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>						
00141381	Laying the Foundations for Rul	UNDP	147,846	147,846	-	-
<b>Syrian Arab Republic: Total</b>			<b>147,846</b>	<b>147,846</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Ukraine</b>						
00132478	Support UN HR Monitoring in Uk	OHCHR	865,649	865,649	865,649	100.00
00140162	Support accountability CSV cri	UNDP	550,853	542,753	542,753	100.00
00140195	Strengthening Victim-Centered	UNHCR	149,946	131,611	131,611	100.00
00140296	Global Programme against Traff	UNODC	388,483	388,483	246,581	63.47
00140694 <sup>5</sup>	Technical Assistance and Capac	IOM	126,795	110,732	237,527	214.51
00140921	Accountability for CRSV Crimes	UNDP	1,014,053	1,014,053	551,050	54.34
00141121	Support of UN HRMM in Ukraine	OHCHR	310,942	310,942	219,420	70.57
<b>Ukraine: Total</b>			<b>3,406,721</b>	<b>3,364,222</b>	<b>2,794,591</b>	<b>83.07</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>75,717,406</b>	<b>48,109,711</b>	<b>37,460,400</b>	<b>77.86</b>

<sup>5</sup> According to IOM, \$126,795 should be removed from project 00140018 and applied to project 00140694. This should balance the transfer amount and the expenditure for 00140018. The discrepancy of \$126,795 relates to a different project (ID: 00140694), due to a title duplication error. This will be reflected in subsequent reporting periods.

## Contributors

---



City of Paris



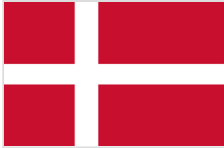
Government of  
Austria



Government of  
Belgium



Government of  
Canada



Government of  
Denmark



Government of  
Estonia



Government of  
Finland



Government of  
Germany



Government of  
Italy



Government of  
Japan



Government of  
Lithuania



Government of  
Luxembourg



Government of  
Netherlands



Government of  
Norway



Government of  
Poland



Government of  
Slovenia



Government of  
Switzerland



Government of the  
United Kingdom



Government of  
Turkey



Government of  
United Arab  
Emirates



Government of  
Sweden



European Union

## ANNEX A

### GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE OF THE CRSV-MPTF

Following the creation of UN Action in 2007, and through the advocacy and concerted efforts of Network members, in 2009, Security Council resolution 1888 established the role of the SRSG-SVC to provide strategic and coherent leadership on the CRSV mandate. The resolution also created the TOE and the position of WPAs in peacekeeping operations to support the SRSG-SVC's initiatives, including technical support to Member States, and to catalyse the implementation of Security Council resolutions on sexual violence in conflict (SVC). While integrating this newly created structure, UN Action, through the UN Action MPTF, operationalised key components, including critical funding from 2009 to 2010 for the programmatic operations of the TOE, and in 2010 supporting the start-up of the Office of the SRSG-SVC. As the two operational arms of the CRSV mandate, UN Action and the TOE work in coordination, resourced entirely through voluntary contributions to the Fund<sup>6</sup>.

Relaunched in 2020 as the CRSV-MPTF, the new Fund aims to increase coherence, bring attention to critical gaps and underfinanced priorities, consolidate and coordinate efforts to reduce fragmentation, and ensure impact at the country level across the UN system with regard to the CRSV agenda.

Under the CRSV-MPTF, two Windows were established – one for UN Action and the other for the TOE. Each Window has its oversight and decision-making body and is guided by the strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC. The decision-making process for the use of funds is outlined in relevant governance documents.

The UN Action Steering Committee, chaired by the SRSG-SVC, provides oversight and strategic advice. The MPTF Office of UNDP serves as the Administrative Agent using the pass-through fund management modality.

#### ***The UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF:***

Through the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, all 27 UN entities who are members of the UN Action Network are eligible to receive funding from the CRSV-MPTF. If the funding situation allows, projects that fit under the UN Action Strategic Framework and the Network's Funding

---

<sup>6</sup> UN Action's work is funded by voluntary contributions from a range of Member States, including the Governments of Bahrain, Belgium, Estonia, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland and Sweden, with funds directed to UN Action entities to support specific UN Action deliverables.

Strategy may be granted funds based on a call for proposals issued on a biannual (twice-yearly) basis.

To take resource allocation decisions for the UN Action Window of the CRSV-MPTF, the UN Action Network established a RMC, a sub-committee of UN Action Focal Points. The RMC comprises five UN Action Focal Points, one of whom serves as the Chairperson, nominated every year by the broader group of UN Action Focal Points and endorsed by the SRSG-SVC. Resource allocation decisions are made by the RMC based on its Operational Guidance and the UN Action Network Funding Strategy. In 2023, the RMC comprised UN Women (as Chair), UNODC, DPO, OCHA and IOM.

The UN Action Secretariat manages the technical and operational functioning of the CRSV-MPTF, including support to the SRSG-SVC, the UN Action Steering Committee and the RMC in matters related to funding through, and fundraising for the CRSV-MPTF. It also supports the PUNOs submitting proposals for consideration through vetting of projects, grant administration, reporting, M&E.

***Governance of UN Action:***

*The UN Action Network Steering Committee*

UN Action is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of principals and senior officials from its member entities and is chaired by the SRSG-SVC. As per the TORs, the Steering Committee serves as a high-level forum for discussing and coordinating substantive policy and operational matters regarding CRSV, with a view to taking consensus-based decisions on concerted courses of action.

*The UN Action Network Focal Points*

UN Action Focal Points serve as the main technical representatives for entities in the UN Action Network and serve as the liaison between the entity, including its country offices/missions, and UN Action, to ensure two-way communication, knowledge sharing and coordinated action.

*The UN Action Secretariat*

The UN Action Secretariat, located in the Office of the SRSG-SVC, coordinates and convenes the UN Action Network at the working-level, and provides technical and administrative support. It supports the preparation of the annual Report of the Secretary-General on CRSV, frames advocacy messages for UN Action and the SRSG-SVC, supports and engages in joint missions of situations of concern, conducts training, briefings and outreach activities, and develops strategic partnerships with a broad range of actors. The Secretariat also facilitates UN Action's strategic planning, monitors the implementation of agreed upon deliverables in line with UN Action's Strategic Framework and Workplan, and evaluates and reports on the impact of UN Action's activities.

***The Team of Experts Window of the CRSV-MPTF:***

Through the Team of Experts Window of the CRSV-MPTF, the TOE mobilises resources for the implementation of activities under its joint programmes as well as country-specific projects. These resources are then transferred to the co-lead entities of the TOE and other PUNOs following consultation with the Advisory Group. The TOE then reports on its engagements through its annual report as well as project specific reports

### ***Governance of Team of Experts:***

The Team of Experts functions under a “co-lead entity” structure that currently includes members from the Office of the SRSG-SVC, DPO, OHCHR, and UNDP. This approach allows the Team of Experts to leverage the comparative advantage of each co-lead entity to ensure coherence, maximise impact, and feed its experiences back to the co-lead entities to strengthen their respective rule of law programmes.

The TOE operates under the strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC, pursuant to operative paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2467 (2019) and is guided in its work by an Advisory Group comprised of one designated senior representative per co-lead entity (Office of the SRSG-SVC, DPO, OHCHR, and UNDP) at P-5 level or above. The Advisory Group, inter alia, provides programmatic guidance and oversight in the management and delivery of the joint programme to ensure targeted results, coherence, and impact over time; supports resource mobilisation; promotes and facilitates collaborative working relationships between the Team of Experts and the co-lead entities; and ensures visibility of the Team of Experts through strategic communication and public information efforts.

The TOE is led by a Team Leader who reports to the SRSG-SVC and currently comprises experts from the Office of the SRSG-SVC, DPO, OHCHR, and UNDP, who each report to both the Team Leader and their respective entities. This structure facilitates enhanced communication and greater coherence by ensuring that efforts being undertaken by the Team of Experts complement and inform the work of respective co-lead entities to address CRSV.

## **UN ACTION**

UN Action brings together the collective experience and institutional capacity of the UN system, and since inception in 2007 has filled critical knowledge gaps, generated policy, guidance, and training materials to inform evidence-based prevention and response to CRSV at the global and country-level. UN Action funds these efforts through the CRSV-MPTF, which (including activities funded through its predecessor, the [UN Action MPTF](#)), has supported 58 projects across 22 conflict-affected countries since 2008, as well as regional and global-level initiatives. These projects have fostered collaboration across UN entities and catalysed innovative initiatives and programming in CRSV. Notably, the UN Action Network is the only UN system-wide initiative that leads advocacy, knowledge-building, resource mobilisation and joint programming to prevent and respond to CRSV.

UN Action was created in 2007 in response to the “[Call to Action](#)” of the June 2006 *Symposium on Sexual Violence in Conflict and Beyond*, held in Brussels. The establishment of UN Action responded to calls from within the UN, as well as from women’s rights organisations, NGOs and Member States, to elevate sexual violence politically, as a peace and security challenge, and as a humanitarian, human rights, gender and development issue.

In June 2007, the Secretary-General’s Policy Committee endorsed UN Action as “a critical joint UN system-wide initiative to guide advocacy, knowledge-building, resource mobilization, and joint programming around sexual violence in conflict”. In all relevant Security Council resolutions, notably [1820 \(2008\)](#), [1888 \(2009\)](#), [1960 \(2010\)](#), [2106 \(2013\)](#), [2331 \(2016\)](#) and [2467 \(2019\)](#), the Council specifically highlights UN Action as *the* critical interagency coordination forum to address CRSV.

In line with the relevant Security Council resolutions mentioned above, UN Action seeks to synergise efforts of humanitarian, human rights, development, political, peacekeeping, and security actors to address CRSV – reinforcing good practices, strengthening coordination, and avoiding duplication of efforts. To achieve this synergy of action, UN Action harnesses the comparative strengths of each UN entity for a force-multiplier effect, recognising that sexual violence requires a broad-based, multisectoral response.

UN Action works through a network of Focal Points from each member entity and is governed by a Steering Committee consisting of UN Principals from each of the 27 entities. The Security Council appointed the SRSB-SVC to provide strategic guidance as the Chair to the Network; this work supported by a Secretariat, located in the Office of the SRSB-SVC.

Further, UN Action is the primary consultation forum for the [annual Report of the Secretary-General on Conflict-Related Sexual Violence](#). The Report serves not only as a public record of this crime, but also as a global advocacy instrument for driving the field of CRSV prevention and response forward. Annually, the Report brings new trends and patterns on CRSV to light, and additionally, serves as an information base and reference tool for strategic advocacy and enhanced operational response.

Subsequent annual Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council have detailed critical dimensions and emerging challenges for addressing CRSV. Most recently, these include addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children born of wartime rape and their mothers, the use of sexual violence to pursue strategies and tactics of terrorism, sexual slavery and conflict-driven human trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, sexual slavery and forced marriage, as well as the need for enhanced justice and accountability, including reparations for survivors of CRSV. In 2019, the Security Council enshrined these new areas into resolution 2467, thereby providing strategic direction on essential elements that need to be considered in a survivor-centred approach to addressing CRSV. Further, the Security Council, under Operative Paragraph 34 in the same resolution, encouraged UN Action to *revise and continue development of innovative operational tools and guidance* in these new areas.

Shortly after the issuance of Security Council resolution 2467, UN Action developed its new [Strategic Framework \(2020 – 2025\)](#), focusing particularly on a comprehensive and survivor-centred approach to CRSV, with a renewed emphasis on prevention of CRSV, including addressing its structural root causes.

The overarching goal of UN Action is that CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met, and accountability of perpetrators is enhanced.

## UN ACTION'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The UN Action Network developed its [2020 – 2025 Strategic Framework](#) in 2020, through an intensive and iterative process that led to the delineation of a new Goal, Theory of Change four main Outcome Areas and a General Outcome related to overall coordination and advocacy, as well as specific activities, which were further detailed in its 2020 – 2021, 2022 – 2023 and 2024 - 2025 Workplans.

The overarching goal of UN Action is that *CRSV is prevented, survivors' needs are met, and accountability of perpetrators is enhanced.*

The five attending Outcomes are:

- **General Outcome related to Overall Coordination of the UN Action Network:** UN agencies cooperate and share information to reinforce coordination and coherence and improve the system-wide response and implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on CRSV;
- **Outcome 1 related to Prevention, Protection and Support to Survivors:** Survivors and at-risk groups are supported and protected and CRSV risks are prevented and mitigated;
- **Outcome 2 related to Capacity Building and Strategic Engagement:** Duty-bearers and decision-makers take action to address both the immediate risks as well as the root causes of CRSV at the global and national level and promote compliance and accountability;
- **Outcome 3 related to Knowledge Building and the development of Policies, Guidance and Tools:** UN Action member entities contribute to advancing the implementation of the CRSV/WPS agenda in a way that is informed by relevant guidance, policies, and tools on addressing CRSV and its root causes;
- **Outcome 4 related to Data Collection, Management, Monitoring, Analysis and Harmonisation:** Reliable, timely and objective information on CRSV trends, risks and patterns, supports evidence-based high-level advocacy, enhances engagement with, and pressure on, parties to conflict, and informs impactful, survivor-centred solutions.

UN Action also developed targets with linked indicators for each of these Outcome areas. As living tools, UN Action's overall Governance Documents, Strategic Framework and Workplan are regularly reviewed and updated in consultation with decision-makers and key stakeholders, including country counterparts.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS

The Team of Experts was established by Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring accountability, including criminal accountability, for perpetrators of CRSV. Subsequent Security Council resolutions, including 2106 (2013); 2331 (2009); 2447 (2018); and 2467 (2019) have reinforced the mandate of the Team of Experts – the only dedicated Security Council mandated mechanism to provide this type of support on a global basis – and further elaborated the causes and consequences of CRSV and its linkages with other crimes including terrorism, trafficking and transnational organized crime; and brought greater focus to the needs of victims and the importance of justice to respond to and prevent CRSV. The Team of Experts is based at the UN Headquarters in New York, works under the overall strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC, and deploys regularly to some of the world's most challenging contexts. It provides a "One UN" response to Member States needs through a "co-lead entity" structure that currently includes experts from the Office of the SRSG-SVC, DPO, OHCHR, and the UNDP. This approach allows the Team of Experts to leverage the comparative advantage of each co-lead entity to ensure coherence, maximise impact and feed its experiences back to the co-lead entities to strengthen their respective rule of law programmes. The co-lead entities also participate in an Advisory Group which meets regularly to guide and enhance the impact of the Team. The Team of Experts regularly engages with UN partners through inter-agency coordination arrangements, most notably the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) and UN Action. The Team operates under five-year Joint Programme that builds upon the

experiences and lessons learned by the Team while supporting national authorities in strengthening the rule of law over the past decade. While there has been some progress at the normative level, sexual violence, like other serious international crimes continue to be a common feature of armed conflict across the world and perpetrators are rarely brought to justice. Demand among Member States for assistance remains high, often surpassing the Team of Experts' ability to respond given financial and human capacity constraints. From the outset, the Team of Experts has been funded entirely through voluntary contributions for all staffing, programmatic and operational costs, and considerable effort is dedicated to ensuring that adequate resources are mobilised to meet current commitments and fulfil the Team's obligations under its Security Council mandate.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS' JOINT PROGRAMME

The Team of Experts was established by Security Council resolution 1888 (2009) to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law with the aim of ensuring accountability, including criminal accountability, for perpetrators of CRSV. Subsequent Security Council resolutions, including 2106 (2013); 2331 (2009); 2447 (2018); and 2467 (2019) have reinforced the mandate of the Team of Experts – the only dedicated Security Council mandated mechanism to provide this type of support on a global basis – and further elaborated the causes and consequences of CRSV and its linkages with other crimes including terrorism, trafficking and transnational organized crime; and brought greater focus to the needs of victims and the importance of justice to respond to and prevent CRSV. The Team of Experts is based at the UN Headquarters in New York, works under the overall strategic leadership of the SRSG-SVC, and deploys regularly to some of the world's most challenging contexts. It provides a "One UN" response to Member States needs through a "co-lead entity" structure that currently includes experts from the Office of the SRSG-SVC, DPO, OHCHR, and the UNDP. This approach allows the Team of Experts to leverage the comparative advantage of each co-lead entity to ensure coherence, maximise impact and feed its experiences back to the co-lead entities to strengthen their respective rule of law programmes. The co-lead entities also participate in an Advisory Group which meets regularly to guide and enhance the impact of the Team. The Team of Experts regularly engages with UN partners through inter-agency coordination arrangements, most notably the Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP) and UN Action. The Team operates under five-year Joint Programme that builds upon the experiences and lessons learned by the Team while supporting national authorities in strengthening the rule of law over the past decade. While there has been some progress at the normative level, sexual violence, like other serious international crimes continue to be a common feature of armed conflict across the world and perpetrators are rarely brought to justice. Demand among Member States for assistance remains high, often surpassing the Team of Experts' ability to respond given financial and human capacity constraints. From the outset, the Team of Experts has been funded entirely through voluntary contributions for all staffing, programmatic and operational costs, and considerable effort is dedicated to ensuring that adequate resources are mobilised to meet current commitments and fulfil the Team's obligations under its Security Council mandate.

## TEAM OF EXPERTS' JOINT PROGRAMME

Since its establishment in 2011, the Team of Experts has operated under three successive joint programmes (2012-2014, 2015-2019, and 2020-2024<sup>7</sup>), which have provided the operational and programmatic framework upon which the Team of Experts has undertaken its work. In 2025, the

---

<sup>7</sup> The 2020-2024 joint programme was extended by the Advisory Group until 31 December 2025.

Team of Experts developed a new joint programme covering the period from 1 January 2026 through 31 December 2030.

The current iteration of the Joint Programme builds on 15 years of experience and lessons learned by the Team of Experts in supporting national authorities to enhance the rule of law. While progress has been made at the international normative level, sexual violence remains a persistent feature of armed conflict with accountability for perpetrators remaining rare. Member States continue to seek the Team of Experts' assistance at a scale that often exceeds its financial and human capacity. Additionally, these constraints hinder the Team of Experts ability to engage over the long-term, which is essential for achieving sustainable impact.

Based on its experiences, the Team of Experts has developed a theory of change grounded in the belief that if national authorities, as well as regional and international entities, strengthen their political and resource commitment to addressing CRSV, and if national authorities enhance their technical and operational capacity – especially in understanding and utilizing a full range of justice mechanisms, including the ability to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate CRSV crimes in line with international standards and a survivor-centred, trauma informed approach - and if stakeholders strengthen coordination, facilitation and knowledge-sharing efforts regarding accountability for CRSV then justice, accountability, and redress for survivors of CRSV crimes will increase, which will deter further crimes and contribute to peace, security and development because confidence in the rule of law strengthens the social contract, provides peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms and promotes a sense of predictability, stability and security that reduces the likelihood of conflict and violence, including CRSV.

Based on this theory of change, the Joint Programme will focus on (i) strengthening political and resource commitments from national authorities, as well as regional and international entities, to promote and support survivor-centred, holistic justice and accountability for CRSV; (ii) enhancing technical and operational capacity, as well as understanding, of national authorities regarding the full range of justice mechanisms - including specialized knowledge on investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating CRSV crimes in line with international standards and a survivor-centred approach; and (iii) improving coordination, facilitation, and knowledge-sharing among national, regional and international actors working to address accountability for CRSV.

In line with its theory of change, the Team of Experts seeks to achieve the following outcome and outputs:

- Outcome: Greater justice and accountability for CRSV, including through prompt, effective and survivor-centred and trauma informed criminal proceedings carried out in line with international standards.
- Output 1: Political and resource commitments from national authorities, as well as regional and international entities, to promote and support survivor-centred, holistic justice and accountability for CRSV are strengthened.
- Output 2: Technical and operational capacity, as well as understanding, of national authorities regarding the full range of justice mechanisms - including specialized knowledge on investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating CRSV crimes in line with international standards and a survivor-centred approach - is enhanced.
- Output 3: Coordination, facilitation, and knowledge-sharing among national, regional and international actors working to address accountability for CRSV is improved.

## PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

	CTED - United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate		UNDGC - United Nations Department of Global Communications
	DPPA - Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs		UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
	ILO - International Labour Organization		UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
	IOM - International Organization for Migration		UN-Habitat - United Nations Human Settlements Programme
	ITC - International Trade Centre		UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
	OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
	OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights		UNOCT - United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism
	OSAPG - Office of the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide		UNODA - United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs
	OSGEY - Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth		UNODC - United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
			UN Women - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



OSRSG-CAAC - Office of the  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General for  
Children and Armed Conflict



WFP - World Food Program



OSRSG-VAC - Office of the  
Special Representative of the  
Secretary-General on Violence  
Against Children



WHO - World Health  
Organization



UNAIDS - Joint United Nations  
Programme on HIV/AIDS



UNIDIR – The United Nations  
Institute for Disarmament  
Research